The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,874.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage.....	„ 72	0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
Ten lines and under
First insertion ....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto .... „ 2 8
Third Ditto........................ „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions. „ 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ...... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ...... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, will after 6th April next despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscut, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on Monday the 6th April at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 660 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cotter, will be despatched to Kurrachee on Monday the 3 th March at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Cannanore	18	„ Coconada	19
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	...
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	...
„ Galle	...	„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry	...	„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	..0
„ Cocanada	29	„ Cannanore	1
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	1
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. H. Parker, will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, at noon, calling at Vingorla on the voyage if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

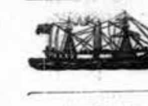
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th March 1868.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Karunja.		Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Oorun.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class......	0	8	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	15
Third Class	0	4	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	6

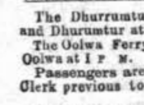
The Dhurrumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A. M. and Dhurumtur at 1 P. M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Oolwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.



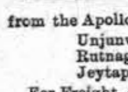
THE first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M. viz:—

Unjunwell.	Malwan.
Rutnagherry.	Vingorla.
Jeytapoor.	Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSEBWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE, & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 5th March 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
"HYDRABAD" to sail about 5th April.



THE above A 1 Ship has splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th February 1868.

TELESCOPES—Splendid German Silver TELESCOPE, complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional Eye-piece for viewing the Sun, and one Day Eye-piece of extra power; diameter of Object-glass, 2¼ inches; with Vertical and Horizontal Adjustment; on German Silver Tripod Stand for placing it on a table, with revolving Axis; Circular Hinge Adjustment, &c.; fitted in French polished Mahogany case thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock; also an extra Tripod Stand of solid Mahogany with German Silver fittings, for out-door use, well adapted for Field work.

Price complete. ....Rs. 400

SOUNDY & Co., Wholesale Importes,

Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS. PARIS 1867

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., free from adulteration, manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the world.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

BOMBAY AND LO LE SWITZERLAND.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Pagal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment,
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constitutients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen....11	to	31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks 16	„	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk......18	„	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.........16	„	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	„	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks 16	„	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks 13	„	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks 16	„	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks..........28	„	45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings „ 3	„	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests „ 3	„	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests „ 4	„	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests „ 4	„	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants............ „ 6	„	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants................ „ 7	„	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants .... „ 6	„	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy. 2	„	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material..	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars..............Rs.	7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium.............. „	7	0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie........................ „	7	8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic.............. „	7	0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere .... „	7	8
BADHAM'S West End .... „	7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf...........Rs.	4	0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot „ .... „	3	0
The Royal Satin Spot „ .... „	4	0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace..................................Rs.	2	
Guyots Leather Brace.................................. „	3	
Guyots West End....................................... „	2	
The Royal Courier Bag .... „	8 to	12
The Best Silk Umbrellas................................ „	12 „	16
The Brighton Walking Stick........................... „	2 „	7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief .... „	18 „	20
The Prize Colored Cambric „ .... „	14 „	18
The Hemmed Stitched „ .... „	16 „	18
White Cambric Handkerchief .... „	10 „	16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen ....Rs.	14 to	20
Gold Link Studs.. „	16 „	30
Gold Collar Studs .... „	6 „	8
Gold Shirt Studs .... „	14 „	30
Gold Scarf Rings.. „	8 „	12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs. „	2 „	6

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's Apollo House, at London cost Price.

			Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	....	1	8
COLLARS Regent	„	....	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	„	....	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	„	....	5	0
COTTON Socks White	„	....	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	„	....	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		....	4	0
TRAVELLING Suits		....	20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts		....	6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		...	8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		....	25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		....	10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS		....	16	0
JOUVINS KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		......	2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Co. beg to draw the attention of TRAVELLERS and others to their "SPECIAL KIT" prepared and always on hand. The Kit comprises everything necessary at a moderate cost, and can only be procured at BADHAM & COMPANY'S, Apollo House.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOTICE.—RUTTONJEE CURSETJEE BOTTLEBOE, late servant of HORMUSJEE COWASJEE and SONS, Parsee Merchants, having rendered his Accounts with all Books, Vouchers, &c., also a Receipt for his Power of Attorney (the original Power of Attorney as stated by him having been stolen in Bombay), has no further power or authority to transact business in the name of the above Firm, nor has he had power to do so since 1st of January 1866

HORMUSJEE COWASJEE.

Peshawur, 17th February 1868.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company in the Elphinstone Circle on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 12, noon, for the purpose of considering, and if so determined, passing the following Resolutions:—

1st.—That the Secretaries and Treasurers be, and they are hereby, authorised to distribute the sum of Rs. 350 per Share to the members of the Company out of the Reserve Fund and paid-up Capital of the Company in the proportion of Rs. 100 per Share from the Reserve Fund and Rs. 250 per Share from the paid-up Capital.

2nd.—That Clause XX. of the Articles of Association be amended by striking out the words "*by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay*," and by inserting "*by a volun a y or such other liquidation as may be determined on.*"

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 6th March 1868. Secretaries and Treasurers.

WINDING UP.
25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

MESSSRS. ROGERS & Co. have still on hand a considerable portion of their STOCK, which they are now SELLING OFF for CASH only at prices which they venture to think will please all who may favour them with orders.

Their Stock is of too varied a nature to detail fully, but the following list will give a slight idea of what it consists:—

AIR-TIGHT TIN BOXES; TRAVELLING BATHS WITH COVER, LOCK AND KEY; TAPER, HIP, AND SPONGING BATHS; TOILET CANS AND PAILS; MEDICINE CHESTS; SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS; ELECTRIC MACHINES; SPECTACLES; EYE GLASSES; FLOWER VASES; TOILET REQUISITES; METAL SOAP BOXES; FLESH GLOVES; HAIR BRUSES AND COMBS; TOOTH BRUSHES; REQUISITES FOR THE SICK CHAMBER AND NURSERY; SELTZOGENES FOR MAKING SODA WATER; HYDROMETERS; THERMOMETERS; MEERSCHAUM, BRIER, AND CLAY PIPES. CHERRY STEMS, CIGARETTE PAPER, MACDOUGAL'S POWDER, CONDY'S FLUID, MURRAY'S SPECIFIC, GOA POWDER, an infallible cure for Ringworm, GRANULAR CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, CHELTENHAM SALTS, COD LIVER OIL, DR. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, HOCKINS' SEIDLITZ, BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, MACASSAR-OIL, ODONTO, FEEDING BOTTLES, NURSEY LAMPS, ROBBS' BISCUITS, &c.

An excellent assortment of CRICKET BATS, and BALLS, Gun Metal and Steel QUOITS.

They are also prepared to fill MEDICINE CHESTS of any size on most moderate terms.

R Co. would particularly beg to call the attention of Messrs, Importers of Wine, and Manufacturers of Ærated Waters to their immense stock of CORKS, suitable for bottles of every size.

They would also invite the notice of WHOLESALE BUYERS to the following STORES, which they will supply at special quotations according to quantity:—

STOPPERED AND COMMON BOTTLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ETHER FOR ICE MACHINES, WASHING SODA, BRIDGE'S SARSAPARILLA, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, HOCKINS, SEIDLITZ, PERFUMES BY VIOLET AND LUBIN, BAR AND FANCY SOAPS in great variety.

A small consignment of LIGHT BREAKFAST CLARET, which requires no recommendation beyond the Vintner's name, J. J. Bordes.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts, bottled here, Rs. 4-8-0 per dozen nett, Discount on large orders.

A BANKER'S SAFE, measuring 6ft. by 4½ft. by 2½., well worthy the attention of Merchants.

A PALANQUIN SHIGRAM in good order.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance.

P.S.—Messrs. R. & Co. take this opportunity of thanking those of their Constituents who have so kindly answered their call for the payment of outstandings, and trust that those who may still be in arrears will be good enough to pay what they owe to the Firm as early as possible.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES. J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE. J. NEUBERG.

FANCY GOODS, HAND LOOKING-GLASSES. J. NEUBERG.

EMBROIDERY SLIPPERS & CUSHIONS J. NEUBERG.

PERFUMERY, SCENTED SOAPS. J. NEUBERG.

WALL PAPER, GOLD BEADING. J. NEUBERG.

TUCKER'S PORTABLE READING LAMPS. J. NEUBERG.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES & CIGAR HOLDERS J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO, by Thos. Bears, in Tins and Packets. J. NEUBERG.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS. PONDICHERRY Do. J. NEUBERG.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS by every Mail Steamer. J. NEUBERG.

QUININE, in 1 oz. Bottles. J. NEUBERG.

PORT WINE, direct from O Porto. J. NEUBERG.

ENGLISH FLOUR—Coleman's Kiln-dried Norfolk Flour, at Rs. 9 per Tin of 28 lbs. J. NEUBERG.

RE CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, deceased —NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having any claims or demand on the Estate of the late Charles Frewen Kelly, Esquire, of Bombay, Solicitor, deceased, to send in particulars of their claims and demands to the undersigned on or before WEDNESDAY the first day of April next. No claims sent in after that date will be admitted by the Executors.—Dated this twenty second day of January 1868.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Solicitors to the Estate of the late C. F. Kelly.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

MEDICINE CHESTS of every size and form; from the large regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak chests for private use.

Persons travelling or residing at a distance from dispensaries should never be without one of these useful requisites, which may, at any time, be the means of saving life.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with waterproof covers and straps for protection and portability.

Besides having there particular patterns made in England, D S K. & Co. employ their own mechanics here to alter or construct chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expresly for the chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

D. S. KEMP and Co.'s Medical Circular. English Vaccine Lymph in capillary Tubes. The following Salts of Quinine:—

Arseniate,
Phosphate,
Lactate,
Kinate,
Urate,
Hydriodate.

Phloridzine,
Berberine,
Cetrarine,
Piperine,
Extractum Physostigmatis.
Tinctura Physostigmatis, a reliable preparation.
Aperient Lemonade Bottles and Half Bottles.
Pancreatine for assisting the digestion of fat at meals.
Inhalers for the Inhalations of the British Pharmacopœia.
Lee's Mercurial Vapour Baths.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S SOLID EXTRACT OF MUTTON —although inferior in flavor to the Liquid Extract, is, from its lower price and general excellence, remarkably adapted as an article of food.

A pamphlet containing upwards of thirty receipts (principally furnished by the Chef de Cuisine, Carlton Club) for preparing Soups, Sauces, Gravies, Sandwiches, &c., will be supplied on application.

In pots—Rs. 2, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7.
5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—At prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TOBACCOS (Wills of Bristol).

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a Call of £10 or Rs. 100 per Share has been made by the Court of Chancery on all the Shares of this Corporation, and all Contributories resident in India are required to pay the same on or before the first day of March next, into the Oriental Bank Corporation at Bombay; the Agent of which Bank has been authorized to grant receipts for the same.

Legal proceedings will at once be instituted against all Contributories who shall make default in such payment on the date named.

G. F. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

Bombay, 21st February 1868.

NOTICE.—The Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency will receive SEALED TENDERS up to 12 o'clock noon, on MONDAY next, the 23rd instant, for the supply of—

Seven thousand Gallons of LIMEJUICE, of the best quality.

A Cash deposit of ten per cent, calculated on the cost of the Limejuice at the tendered rate, should accompany each Tender, which deposit will be forfeited in the event of the Limejuice not being supplied within the time specified in the Tender or being tendered of inferior quality.

The Limejuice will be subject to the survey of the Executive Commissariat Officer, whose decision will be final as regards rejection or otherwise.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any offer.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Ex. Comt. Office, 20th March 1868.

CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTANTS (MacDOUGALL'S PATENT):—

	Cash on delivery.		Credit	
MacDOUGALL'S PATENT POWDER, FOR GENERAL PURPOSES OF DISINFECTION.	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.
In Bags of 28 lbs. or 56 lbs. each, per cwt.	10	0	12	0
In Casks of 200 lbs., each	20	0	24	0
In Bottles with dredger tops, each........	0	8	0	10
In Packets of 1 lb. each.........................	0	4	0	5
In Packets of 4 lbs., each.....................	0	12	1	0
Tin Dredgers for above to contain about 1lb., each	1	0	1	4
MacDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING FLUID, for dilution with water and use where the Powder is inapplicable.				
In quart Bottles, each..........................	0	12	1	0
„ „ per dozen	8	0	10	0
In Gallon Jars (Jars extra) per gallon......	4	0	5	0
MacDOUGALL'S PATENT PREPARED CARBOLIC ACID (FOR SEWAGE PURPOSES) in casks of 30 to 60 gallons each, (casks extra) per gallon.............	1	8	2	0
MacDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID (No. 4 WHITE). In Jars or Gallons each, and casks of 50 to 66 Gallons (casks or jars extra) per Gallon	4	0	5	0
MacDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID SOAPS, for cleansing and disinfecting purposes and destruction of parasitic insects.				
Dark quality in Canisters of 5 lbs., each...	1	12	2	0
White quality „ per lb...	0	8	0	10
Hard Yellow (a capital bath Soap in Skin disease) per bar of about 4 lbs..........	1	12	2	0
MacDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID TOILET SOAPS (WHITE).				
In small bars, each	0	12	1	0
In Tablets, each	0	6	0	8
In boxes of 3 tablets, each....................	1	0	1	4
MacDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID OINTMENT, for cure of skin disease, &c. &c., in Animals, 1 lb. Jars, each	1	0	1	4

N. B.—SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES, BY THE SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co., Limited.
Bombay and Poona.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

NOTICE.—TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation):—

House No. 1, at present occupied by J. P. Green, Esq., Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 4, at present occupied by Proctor-Sims, Esq. Rent Rs. 250.

Possession can be had before the 1st proximo.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th March 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, a DRAUGHTSMAN. Apply at the Office of the Chief Resident Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

THE ADVERTISERS will be glad to meet with another to join their CHUMMERY, pleasantly situated within easy distance of the Fort. Address, "Z.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, an ENGINEER, to proceed to Carwar to remove a Cotton Press. Apply personally to Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 18th March 1868.

NOTICE.—Required for Service at Zoola, Abyssinia, Twelve Native ENGINEERS of 3rd Class.

Applications, forwarding Copies of Testimonials to be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine.

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th February, 1868.

NOTICES.

BOARD and RESIDENCE may be had in a respectable PRIVATE FAMILY residing in the Fort. Apply by letter to "O.," Office of this Paper.

9th March 1868.

EIGHTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the EIGHTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY will be held at the Office of the undersigned, in Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 26th March, at 3 o'clock P.M., when business of importance will be brought before the Meeting.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th March 1868.

ON VIEW AND SALE.—Now Received— Spencer's Patent MAGNETIC PURIFYING FILTER.

This invention, by the discoverer of Electro-metallurgy, is the only one known to science which really *purifies* water. Other modes of filtration do not purify, but merely strain water mechanically. "With the Magnetic Filter, miasmetic, or unwholesome water is impossible." In awarding the Medal for this Invention, the Jurors of the International Exhibition, terminate their report on it to Her Majesty's Commissioners as follows:—

"This Filter, as exhibited by Mr Spencer, is certainly a very powerful agent of purification, and, it may be added also, is the only discovery made in this century of a new substance of really great importance for the Filtration of Water; it is also one of the most important discoveries tending to elucidate the principles of Filtration or Purification, as distinct from mere straining." (Report, page 3.)

Singular as it may appear, this new purifying material never requires renewal, but constantly yields bright colourless water, free from organic or gaseous impurity:—

The following sizes are available:

No. 1	...Rs.	20
No. 2	... „	28
No. 3	... „	38

This Filter especially recommends itself to Native Families with whom Water is the exclusive drink.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
WINE MERCHANTS.
Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 and in Bombay in 1842.
REPRESENTATIVES.

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Buenos Ayres, &c.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for ess than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them (Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our prices for *all* Sparkling Wines do not admit of allowance for Ullaged Bottles. We deliver original packed Cases, and cannot hold ourselves responsible for atmospheric and climatic influences.

CLARETS.
Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

		per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Labelled & Branded		...Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Ranzan, Black capsule,	do...	... „ 25	„ 13½
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do...	... „ 21	„ 11½
„ 3—Larose, Yellow capsule,	do...	... „ 18	„ 10
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do...	... „ 16	„ 9
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do...	... „ 15	„ 8½
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule,	do...	... „ 13	„ ...
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do...	... „ 20	„ ...

BURGUNDIES.
Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	.........Rs.	32
Nuits, ditto	.... „	26
Macon, ditto	.... „	21

CHAMPAGNES.
THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded,	Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling, ditto	„ 31	„ 17
Good Sparkling, ditto	„ 26	„ 14

GERMAN WINES.
Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded ....Rs.	36	Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil .... „	31	„ 17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner .... „	34	„ ...
„ „ Braunberger, do............ „	26	„ ...
Hock, „ Johannisberger .... „	36	„ ...
„ „ Forster Traminer .... „	34	„ ...
„ „ Rudesheimer, do............ „	26	„ ...
„ „ Hocheimer, do............ „	23	„ ...

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.	Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior..................Rs.	32
Oloroso—very old—in bottle .... „	30
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale......... „	28
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry. „	22
do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry.................. „	22
do „ 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry... „	22
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry................ „	15
do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine......... „	15
Marsala, Virgin .... „	38
Madeira, East India .... „	38

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
1st quality, Black seal—an invalid's Wine...	Rs. 24	Rs. 13
and do Red seal—a good sound Wine..	„ 20	„ 11

SPIRITS.
These are protected by "Betts" Patent Trade Mark Capsules.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule ....Rs.	32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule... „	28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule .... „	25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality.............. „	22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality .... „	21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish................................ „	22
„ „ Scotch............................... „	21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case).................. „	16

LIQUEURS.
The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White.	Rs. 38	Rs. 20
Maraschino di Zara, best..............................	„ 38	„ 20
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	„ 16
Orange Bitters (the best)....... ......per dozen	„ 24	„ ...

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; and at the expiration of Six months from purchase no further Credit will be allowed. MESSES, on comparing our quotations with their London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that their wants CAN BE SUPPLIED MORE ECONOMICALLY FROM OUR BOMBAY GODOWNS THAN FROM HOME, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCIES for the following Goods, and we shall shortly invite the attention of Traders to samples:—

Iron Bar, Hoop, Sheets, Boiler Plates, and Rupee Bars (Branded) also Welsh Iron, Galvanized and Corrugated Sheets.

Revolving Iron and Wood Shutters, Warehouse Lifts, Brass and Zinc Name Plates, &c.

Fire, Garden, and Conservatory Engines, Fire Escapes, Ladders, and Pumps.

Fine Art Pictures, Engravings, and Photographs.

Wholesale Preserved Provisions.

Leather Mill Bands for Engines, Hose Pipes, White Laces, Rope, Cord, Vulcanized Indian Rubber Mill Bands, Hose, Sheets and Washers.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

SEWING MACHINES.

We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Further particulars and many illustrations of the above-named articles can be obtained and inspected at our offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Dean-Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P. M. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTCE.—WILL be opened on MONDAY, 23rd instant, THE TEMPERANCE COFFEE and DINING ROOMS, Bell Lane, Fort.

A Private Room for Ladies.
A Private Entrance, with Female attendance.
Private Board and Residence.
Charges exceedingly moderate to suit the times.
☞ Soups always ready.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Schools of the PARSEE GIRLS' SCHOOL ASSOCIATION will take place on MONDAY next, the 23rd instant, at a quarter before 5 P.M. at the residence of Mr. DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Malabar Hill, next to "The Wilderness." The Honourable B. H. Ellis will preside, and Mrs. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD has kindly consented to distribute the Prizes.

Ladies and Gentlemen interested in the cause of Female Education are requested to attend.

Bombay, 18th March 1868.

28, MEADOW STREET.

MRS. GODFREY'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW GOODS ARRIVED BY LAST MAIL.

Good French Kid Gloves .... Rs. 2-4
„ the best made... „ 3-0
&c. &c. &c.

Ladies' and Gents' white, dark, and light coloured Kid Gloves, New Bonnets, Hats, &c.

28, MEADOW STREET, 10th MARCH 1868.

A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND AND NEW GOODS BY EVERY MAIL.
Terms—Cash.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Road, Byculla.

This Hote is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

COTTON SEED.—The Cotton Commissioner, Bombay, is now prepared to supply the following COTTON SEEDS, for sowing during the approaching season, and at the prices affixed to each variety, as follows:—

New Orleans	(imported)	Rs. 25	per cwt.
Ditto	(Dharwar grown)	Rs. 4	Do.
Sea Island	(imported)	Rs. 25	Do.
Egyptian	(imported)	Rs. 10	Do.

These rates are exclusive of packing and transport charges when forwarded to the Mofussil.

As a general average an acre of ground requires from ten to twelve pounds of Seed.

It is requested that requisitions may be forwarded with as little delay as possible, in order that applicants may be enabled to make their own arrangement for the careful preservation of their Seed until sowing time.

With exception of the "Dharwar New Orleans," all the abovenamed Seeds are in store at Bombay. The former variety is also now on its way to the Depot, being fresh Seed of last season's growth.

Applications should be endorsed on the Cover "REQUISITION FOR COTTON SEED," and addressed to the "COTTON COMMISSIONER, BOMBAY, care of the Senior Cotton Inspector, Bombay."

G. F. FORBES, Cotton Commissioner.

Cotton Commissioner's Office, March, 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and of the Estate of PREMCHUND ROYCHUND, an Insolvent Trader.

Upon hearing Mr. HURRELL on behalf of the Trustees of abovenamed Estate, I do vary the Order made by me on the First day of February instant, directing the Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent to send in their names and addresses, with the particulars of their Debts and Claims, to Mr. M. R. de Quadros as far as the same being sent to the said M. R. de Quadros is concerned, as well as to the direction as to advertising the said Order; and I do order that all those Claims and particulars as aforesaid not already sent in to the said M. R. De Quadros in pursuance of the said Order be on or before the Thirty-first day of March next sent to Mr. G. WILSON, at his Office in Bombay Green, or in default thereof those Claimants whose Claims are not sent in will be excluded from the benefits of any distribution of Assets of the Estate which may after that date be made. And I direct that this Order be advertised ten times in the *Times of India, Bombay Gazette, Jami-Jamshed*, and *Bombay Summachar*, and twice in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.—Dated this 22nd day of February 1868.

M. R. WESTROPP.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor for the Trustees.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

President and Visitor,
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

Head Master,
The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

Assistant Masters.
Rev. C. M'Dowall, M.A., University College, Oxford.
Rev. F. R. Drew, M.A., Sid. Sus. College, Cambridge.
Rev. W. H. Maddock, M.A., St. John's College, Oxford.
Rev. E. Rudd, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.
Rev. A. Sewell, B. A., New College, Oxford.
&c., &c., &c.

THIS COLLEGE is conducted on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and THE PUPILS ARE PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

There are SCHOLARSHIPS OF CONSIDERABLE VALUE attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils, if not resident in Malvern, are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per Annum to Proprietors, and £31 per Annum to Non-Proprietors. For Board at Masters' Houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary, and Prospectuses can be obtained of the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., and Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., in either of the Presidencies.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORIENTAL EXCHANGE AND TIFFIN ROOMS.

BELOW LINDLEY AND WARREN'S STUDIO,
APOLLO STREET, FORT.

REFRESHMENTS of every description of the best quality always ready.

Ale, Wines, Spirits, &c., of superior quality only, and invariably served with Ice.

Separate sitting rooms with clean and careful attendance.

Bread and Cheese.	Tea and Coffee.
Cold Ham and Mutton.	Sandwiches.
Fresh Oysters.	Sausages.
Ice Creams.	Cold Drinks.
Sardines.	Cakes, &c. &c.

LUNCH FROM 1 TILL 3 P. M. DAILY.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the Fort and to the Commanders and Officers of vessels in harbour, the "Oriental" will be found the best and the most convenient of any other place for obtaining wholesome refreshments and drinks at all times and at a moment's notice.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.

OPEN DAILY FROM 7 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18, Speck's Fields, Mile end New Town, London. This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling, refreshing*, and *mild aparient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *Sailne* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N. B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Lables complained of.

Also Bishop's new remedy for sea Sickness should be in the hands of every person travelling by sea.

TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

NOTICES.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.—POSTAL RISKS.—The undersigned is prepared to accept risks on Precious Stones or other valuables sent through the Post in Registered letters to London. For Rates of Premium and other particulars apply to

G. F. HENRY,
14, Rampart Row. Agent in Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A. M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.

Depot at Malabar Hill.

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilbhur* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED), in liquidation.—NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the COMPANY, at the rate of RUPEES SIX and ANNAS EIGHT per SHARE, will be made to SHAREHOLDERS entitled to receive the same at the Office, in Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 3rd, 4th, and 5th March respectively, and on subsequent WEDNESDAYS during March and April, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

The Receipts for Shares issued in exchange for Certificates must be produced on application.

Shareholders entitled to participate in the first distribution of Rs. 12 per Share who have not yet applied for the same are requested to do so forthwith.

P. E. BENDIR, } Liquidators.
DAMODER HEERJEE, }

Bombay, 29th February 1868.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

Pateck }
Benoit. } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches,
Courvoisier Brothers' }

and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865 for the bets made Watches imported into this country and their maderate prices; also a medal at the Great Paris Exhibition of 1867.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks havng been made by unprincipled parties, we invites to public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to void farud and imposition.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—REDUCTION OF RATES.—We beg to notify that from the 1st April next our RATES for RENT will be REDUCED on the following ARTICLES, viz.—

PIECE GOODS from 1 anna 6 pies to 1 anna 1 pie per package, per week.

Cases Sheet Copper, Yellow Metal, Brass, and Sheet Iron, } from 4 as. to 2 as. 6 pies per ton, per week.

And we also beg to remind Importers that we allow the following DISCOUNTS on RENT of PIECE GOODS:—

	Rs.			a. p.
When the rent bill amounts per month to ..	250—15 per cent.	}	making nett rent per Package	3-6 per month or 11 pies per week.
„	500—20 „		„	3-6 „ or 10½ „
„	750—25 „		„	3-3 „ or 9¾ „
„	1,000—30 „		„	3-0 „ or 9 „

We trust that these reductions with the facilities offered for bonding, storing, and delivering, will enable the Company to compete successfully with the present low rates of Godown Rent elsewhere.

W. NICOL & Co.,
17th March 1868. Secretaries and Treasurers.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India and of the Bombay Presidency Bank Limited.

UPON reading the Affidavit of LOVEL JOHN MULLINS sworn the Twenty-fifth day of January, instant, and on hearing Mr. HURRELL on behalf of the liquidators of the abovenamed Bank, I do order that all Creditors of the abovenamed Bank do on or before the fifteenth day of April next send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts and claims to the said Lovel John Mullins at the office of the Bank in Meadow Street, Bombay, or in default thereof they will be finally excluded, and I do further direct that this order be advertized once in the *London Gazette*, twice in the *Times*, and eleven times in the *Times of India, Bombay Gazette, Jami Jamshed*, and *Bombay Summachar*, respectively.—Dated this 25th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

C. SARGENT.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor for Liquidators,
Bombay Presidency Bank Limited.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SECOND GRAND PERFORMANCE.

MONDAY, 23rd MARCH.

In consequence of the great success of

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS

on the occasion of their first performance, and numbers being unable to gain admission, DAVE CARSON begs to announce that the

PROGRAMME WILL BE REPEATED.

Second time of the Musical Farcical Melange, entitled,

TEN MINUTES AT THE GRAND OPERA D'AFRIQUE, ABYSSINIA.

DAVE CARSON.

in a new English-Hindustani Song,

"KOOCHPERWANAE MAREE JHAN,"

AND THE

GREATEST NOVELTY OF THE AGE,

THE DWARFS.

(*Vide London Punch, Nov. 23, 1867.*)

Imported direct from Paris—must be seen to be believed,

REAPPEARANCE OF THE

"BENGALEE BABOO."

Part I.

Medley Overture........................	Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus—*Enchantress*...	Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Sail on, Silver Cloud................	Mr. S. Herberte.
Not for Dave	Dave Carson.
Softly o'er the Rippling Water.	Mr. W. Burton.
Riding in a Railroad Car.........	Mr. G. Southam.
Come Home, Father	Mr. S. Herberte.

AFTER WHICH

DAVE CARSON

Will sing a new English-Hindustani Song,

KOOCHPERWANAE MAREE JHAN.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

Part II.

Ballad—*Eily Mavourneen*..................	Mr. S. Herberte.
Bengalee Baboo...........	Dave Carson.
Eccentric Song and Dance................	Mr. G. Southam.
Woman's Rights	Dave Carson.
Ballad—*Selected*	Mr. W. Burton.

AFTER WHICH, TO CONCLUDE PART SECOND,

DAVE CARSON

Will introduce to his Audience

THE GREATEST NOVELTY OF THE AGE,

THE DWARFS,

(*Vide London Punch, Nov. 23rd, 1867.*)

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

Part III.

TEN MINUTES AT THE

GRAND OPERA D'AFRIQUE, ABYSSINIA.

Manager in difficulties......................	Mr. W. Burton.
Madame Schreecheni	Mr. G. Southam.
Signor Guggleenni—Baritone from the Conservatoire D'Entally	Dave Carson.

To conclude with a

NEW PLANTATION FESTIVAL SONG AND DANCE,

ENTITLED

HIGH DADDY IN THE MORNING.

Books containing the words of the Songs, including the "Bengalee Baboo" and the "Dak Gharrie," may be had at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.—*Price*: ONE RUPEE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle..................................	Rs.	6
Stalls...	„	4
Upper Circle..................................	„	3
Pit...	„	1

Tickets may be obtained at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where also Seats may be secured.

Doors open at 8.

Trouble begins at 8.45 P. M.

at which hour

THE HOUSE MUST BE FULL.

Carriages, Gharries, Buggies, Phætons, Dog Carts, Barouches, Broughams, Shigrams, Ekkas, Palkies, Doolies, Hackeries, and Ambulances, may be ordered at 11, about which time the

AGONY IS EXPECTED TO TERMINATE.

NOTICES.

THE NEW MINIATURE SALT CELLARS. —A choice selection of Miniature Salt Cellars with Spoons, of the newest patterns, in best Silver Plate, particularly adapted for presentation:

Four Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

Plain beaded pattern	Rs.	25 0
Engraved and beaded pattern..............................	„	28 0
Chased and beaded pattern.................................	„	30 0
Rustic Pattern (4 buckets and shovels)	„	30 0

Six Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

Shell Pattern (a shell supported by 3 dolphins)	Rs.	35 0
Engraved and beaded pattern	„	38 0
Chased and beaded, *larger size*	„	50 0

N. B.—The above prices are for Cash with Order.

SOUNDY, & Co.

Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHS EXQUISITELY TINTED,—From the subject Paintings of the old and of modern Artists, and colored in exact imitation of the originals. These Works are the finest specimens of Tinting procurable, and are well worthy of inspection.

A large quantity just to hand by this last Overland Mail.

SUPERIOR WASHABLE GILT MOULDINGS.
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 50 per 100 feet.

PICTURE FRAMING,
ACCORDING TO ORDER.

One Hundred Patterns of Gilt and other Frame Mouldings to select from.

SOUNDY & Co.,

Wholesale Importers, Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

CHRISTENING OR BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS

In very large variety, comprising designs of great elegance and beauty, richly engraved, chased, and gilt inside. Each one in a Morocco Leather velvet lined case. Cash, From Rs. 30 to Rs. 100.

Each Mug bears the London Goldsmith's Hall mark, and has a place left for Engraving Name or Inscription.

FOR RESENTATION.

SILVER KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON.

In handsome Morocco ase, ined with Velvet.

A large variety, commencing from the Price of Rs. 2 per set, for the smaller size, and rising to Rs. 35 per set.

All the Articles bear the London Goldsmith's Hal mark, as a proof of their genuineness.

Illustrated catalogues free by post on application.

SOUNDY AND CO.,

Wholesale Importers, Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE PATENT CONTINUOUS ASCENDING SYPHON, PURE CHARCOAL FILTER.

The most perfect Purifier of Water ever invented.

To explain the principles on which the Continuous Ascending Syphon Filter is constructed, it is necessary in the first place to remark, that in filtering water, the impurities must remain in the crevices and pores of the filtering material, and that ultimately these will be filled up, and the whole become clogged, so as not to allow the water to pass. In order to lessen this inconvenience as much as possible, it is necessary to prevent such foreign matters from entering, as can be got rid of otherwise; and, secondly, to afford the greatest facility for removing impurities which may be intercepted within the filter. These two points are most essential in the construction of a filter; so much so, indeed, that much of its real value depends upon them. The choice of material is by no means a matter of indifference, but to believe that it is the only needful consideration, as is so frequently represented, is a decided mistake.

The first of these essentials has been obtained in the continuous filter by means of a system of ascending currents, by which the suspended impurities are separately precipitated outside the filter, whist those only which are held in solution actually pass into the filtering material, the water being purified from these in the act of ascension. The second essential is attained by an arrangement for permitting the filtering material to be easily removed, and after cleansing to be as easily replaced.

The Cistern Filter, fitted in 7 gallon Brown Stone Jar. Rs. 30.

Price complete with Fittings, without Jar, packed in a Hamper. Rs. 25.

Extract from the *Times*, 19th August, 1865:—"Cholera is induced by foul water, and may be entirely avoided by taking care to drink none but the purest water."

These Filters yield about half-a-gallon of Water per minute.

Pocket Filters, same principle. Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 5.

Illustrated Catalogues, showing the principle of these Filters, can be had free on application.

SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers.

Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

TRAVELLING TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS, HAT CASES, &c., &c. ENAMELLED BLACK HAND BAGS. *From Rs. 8 to Rs. 15 Each.*

Best Basil Leather PORTMANTEAU, An Excellent Article. 30 Inches long, 15 inches wide, 15 Inches deep. Rs. 35.

HAT "COMPENDIUM," In Black Material, Leather Bound. (*The Hat receptacle is detachable, and the Case can be used for a Bonnet or other things*). 15 Inches long, 13 Inches wide, 13 Inches deep. *Rs.* 30.

COURIER BAGS, with Suspending Strap. *From Rs.* 7 *to Rs.* 12 *Each.*

SMALL BLACK TRAVELLING PORTMANTEAU In two Compartments.

Leather Bound. Well Rivetted. Strong Leather Edgings. Lock and Key. Closely Lined.

Rs. 10—14	Inches long,	9	Inches broad,	7	Inches deep	
Rs. 12—16	„	10	„	„	8	„
Rs. 14—18	„	11	„	„	8	„

THE OVERLAND OR GENERAL BLACK TRAVELLING TRUNK.

Leather Bound. Well Rivetted. Strong Leather Edgings. Lock and Key. Closely Lined.

Rs. 25—27	Inches long,	14	Inches wide,	14	Inches deep	
Rs. 30—30	„	„	16	„	15	„
Rs. 35—33	„	„	16	„	15	„

LADIES' DRESS AND BONNET BLACK TRAVELLING TRUNK.

Tray, Bonnet Division and Top Compartments. Rivetted, &c., &c., &c.

Rs. 55—30 Inches long, 18½ wide, 16½ deep.

The above is an Indispensable Article for Ladies' Travelling.

SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers.

Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—Mr. F. SAUQUET is authorized to SIGN our FIRM by PROCURATION from THIS DATE.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1868.

R. WHITCHELO, House Decorator and Painter. Writing, Gilding, Marbling and Graining. Shipping orders promptly attended to. Oils and Paints supplied ready for use on the shortest notice. Estimates given for general repairs.

R. WHITCHELO,

35, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, near the P. and O. Club.

ROSSELET & Co

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Landed from Ship *Rutland*, from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned:—

2,000 Cases Keroseen Oil.
200 Cases Turpentine.
200 Barrels Rosin.
50 Boxes Clocks.
60 Tubs fresh Butter in Jars, 2½ pounds each.
50,000 Feet Deal boards.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

Established in 1850.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, kept up by supplies received Overland.

Ladies' own Materials made up.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND PUNCTUALITY

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to, which must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in May next, unless previously disposed of privately:—

1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,662 square yards, has been laid cut in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.

2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to Mr. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No. ——

3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—measuring about 18,259 square yards, at present used as the Company's Storeyard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.

4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by Mr. CURSETJEE FURDONJEE.

Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators
JAMES RANKIN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 16th March 1868.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

THE market opened with a pretty good demand for Port Cannings, which advanced from 325 to 340 per share; Elphinstones close at 570; New Do. 90; United Victorias 940; Mazagons 570; Back Bays 575; Bank of Bombay at 64; New Do. 2½ premium; Bombay and Bengal 2,500; Coast and River 570. Government Securities. Fours 92, Fives 107¾, Fives and a half 112¼. Market quiet.

BOMBAY BILLAND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal	1,750 pr share
1,915,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay	63 per share
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New	2¼ p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank	101 per share
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	185 per share.
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	5½ per share.
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	270 p ct pm.
1,600,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	100	500	9	Delhi and London	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	14
				London & China Ba.	184 p.
3,750,000	100	1,000	9	Madras Bank	63 p. ct.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	130
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank	435 p.s
600,000	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	83 p. s
	250	100	....	Guzerat Bank	65 [nl.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	100	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per sh.
1,200,000	400	130	....	Financial Assoc. India and China	77½ per sh.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	......	Bombay Ship Co.	2,100 per
240,000	2,500	2,500	28	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	555 per s
300,000	5,000	2,500	—	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	2,475 per share
160,000	4,000	2,500	......	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	....	Viegas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	129 per share
	3,000	3,900	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited	100 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	565 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co.	570 per share.
1,080,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	90 sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	....	Frere Land Co.	145 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	570 per share
....	2,000	1,300	25 p.	Port Canning	340
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co.	940

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16 to ¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	990.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99.
China	60 days' sight	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 percent.
Mercantile Bills		8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36, 1842-43, 1854-55	92
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	108
Five percent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	112¼
Five and a half per cent.		111¾
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan		111¼

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	10-4
Spanish Dollars	225
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	220
German Crowns	210
Five-Franc Pieces	223
Bar Silver	108-8
Gold Leaf	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 21ST MARCH 1868.

		PER CANDY.
Oomrawuttee	Old	160 to 165
Akote		160 to 165
Khandeish		150 to 155
Barsee		150 to 155
Dhollera		180 to 185
Bhownuggur		180 to 185
Broach		185 to 187
Vingorla		170 to 172
Compta		170 to 172
Dharwar Sawginned		182 to 185
Oomrawuttee	New	200 to 202
Akote		200 to 202
Broach		215 to 220
Dhollera		205 to 210
Bhownuggur		205 to 210
Veeravul		180 to 182

Ready Sales... ...1,225 Candies.
For delivery ... 950 "
Market firm.

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF BULLION AND COIN.

For the Week ending 16th January 1868.

IMPORTS	Rs.
HONGKONG.	
Gold Coin	12,000
" Bullion	11,14,950
" Sovereigns	4,79,000
Silver bullion	4,73,359
" Coin	4,29,000
SUEZ.	
Gold Coin	31,500
Silver Coin	10,950
Rupees	4,100
PERSIAN GULF.	
Gold Coin	6,000
Silver Coin	14,000
PERSIAN GULF STEAMER.	
Silver Coin	1,060
CALCUTTA.	
Gold Coin	3,300
CUTCH.	
Gold Coin	15,200
Silver Coin	13,375
GUZERAT, BRITISH.	
Rupees	22,400
Total Gold Rs. 12,82,050	
" Silver " 9,98,435	
Total for the week..Rs.	22,80,485
Previously Imported in the year 1868	19,35,093
Total from 1st to 16th Jany. 1868	42,16,578
Ditto same period 1867	47,90,561
Decrease ..Rs.	05,73,983

EXPORTS.	Rs.
CUTCH.	
Gold	4,600
RED SEA.	
Silver Coin	19,560
MALABAR, BRITISH.	
Gold Coin	32,575
Rupees	31,000
SOUTH CANARA.	
Gold Bullion	5,925
" Coin	2,095
Silver Bullion	3,775
Rupees	7,000
CONCAN, BRITISH.	
Gold	61,753
" Coin	7,798
Silver	1,363
Rupees	55,000
Total Gold Rs. 1,14,746	
" Silver " 1,17,638	
Total for the week..Rs.	2,32,384
Previously Exported in the year 1868	2,67,071
Total from 1st to 16th Jany. 1868	4,99,455
Ditto same period 1867	17,49,543
Decrease..	12,50,088

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 21.

Foord, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Akola.
Finch, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Sattara.
Miller, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Infantry, on medical certificate, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 21.

Lambert, Major, 101st Regiment, on leave, to England.
Woodhouse, Major, 8th Regiment, on sick certificate, to England.
Morris, Captain, Paymaster 95th Regiment, on leave, to England.
Hassard, Major, Marine Battalion, on sick certificate, to England.
Finch, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, to England.
Ollivant, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Pirie, Lieutenant Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Beale, Colonel, 22nd Regiment, on leave, to England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—21ST MARCH.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London	....	Nominal.
" Liverpool	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10 0	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5
By Overland Route	....	£7 0s. 0d. to £7 10
To China	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	....
" Mauritius	No business.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
Mar. 21	Warrior	Lunt	Mauritius, Feb. 15.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Bussorah, March 6.
	H. M. Lord Elphinstone (s)	Carpendale	Beypore, March 18.
22	Berwickshire	Thomas	Cardiff, Nov. 4.
	Taptee (s)	Drewitz	Mandvee, Mar. 19.
	Sultan (s)	Eyre	Annesley Bay, Mar. 9.
	Corona	Cowdace	Kurrachee, Mar. 19.
	Ellora (s)	Murray	Kurrachee, Mar. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Mar. 21	Star of the North	Rawle	Annesley Bay,
	Baroda (s)	Haselwood	Aden and Suez.
22	Madras (s)	Coleman	Annesley Bay.
	St. Bernard	McDermott	Annesley Bay.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer *Salsette*, to Aden and Suez.
Ship *Louisa*, to Maulmain and Rangoon.
Ship *Sultana*, to Singapore.
Steamer *Kurrachee*, to Kurrachee.

POSTAL NOTICES

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after packet letters, 1 P. M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A. M.

For Post on the S. B. and C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Kattiawar, and Kutch 7 A. M.; after Packet letters 8 A. M.

Registered Letters and Banghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M. and from noon 2 to 5 P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, the upper or lower part of a BUNGALOW, situated in a most healthy locality. Rent moderate. Apply to "G. W." care of *Gazette*.

WANTED, immediately, a good BLACKSMITH, for employment in Berar for three months certain. Apply "X. X. X.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMFORTABLE BOARD AND LODGINGS may be had by Gentlemen with a respectable family in Elphinstone Circle, Fort. Terms moderate. Apply to "A. W.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to obtain BOARD and LODGING in a respectable English Family in the neighbourhood of Khetwaddy or Byculla,—Stabling required. Address to "S. H.," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, by the undersigned, three good GOWNDIE MAISTRIES and one MAISTRY CARPENTER; also, a few hundred Brass of HYDRAULIC LIME.
J. M. SWEENY.
Parell Road, Byculla, 21st March 1868.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Office of the undersigned has THIS DAY been REMOVED from No. 2 Rampart Row to 11 Forbes Street.
SEED AND BULKLEY.
Bombay, 21st March 1868.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Office of the undersigned has THIS DAY been REMOVED from No. 2 Rampart Row to 11 Forbes Street.
R. PROCTOR-SIMS.
Bombay, 21st March 1868.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Office of the "BOMBAY BUILDER" has THIS DAY been REMOVED from No. 2 Rampart Row to 11 Forbes Street.
Bombay, 21st March 1868.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Office of the undersigned has THIS DAY been REMOVED from No. 2 Rampart Row to 11 Forbes Street.
WM. EMERSON.
Bombay, 21st March 1868.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL KIRKHAM, GENERAL ARMY AGENT, Abysinnia.—Parcels and Packages may be sent from all parts of India addressed to this Agency, Annesley Bay, from whence they will be carefully sent to the front.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—The Letter to the Honorary Secretary Committee of Shareholders, London, authorising him to sign the proposed Memorial to the Secretary of State, lies for signature at
Bombay—Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.
Poona—*Poona Observer* Office.
" *Deccan Herald* Office.
Nagpore—*Central India Times* Office.
A Copy of the letter will be forwarded upon application to individual Shareholders at other Stations.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per Ship "WARRIOR," Captain F. A. LANT, arrived from Mauritius, are requested to send of Boats for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.
Captain LANT will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.
H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.,
Agents Ship *Warrior*.
Bombay, 21st March 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for works in GENERAL REPAIRS and part REBUILDING to the GODOWNS, SHEDS, PIERS, DOCK, &c. on the P. & O. Co.'s old Dockyard, Mazagon.
Each Contractor tendering may on and after TUESDAY next, the 24th instant, obtain at our Office, on payment of Rs. 15, a printed copy of the Plan, Specification, and Form of Tender.
No Tenders will be received after SATURDAY the 28th instant.
We do not bind ourselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
SCOTT, McCLELLAND & Co.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st March 1868.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of CLOTHING for PEONS employed in Municipal Offices.
Tenders should be sent in on or before the 28th instant, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Peons' Clothing."
Particulars may be learnt, and samples of the Clothing inspected, at the Office of the undersigned.
The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. B. VICCAJEE,
Assistant Municipal Commissioner.
Bombay, Assist. Municipal Comr.'s Office, 21st March 1868.

LUIS BELL, TAILOR, most respectfully informs the Local and Mofussil Public that he can sell the following Articles at the prices shown, which are cheaper than any other Tailoring Establishment in Bombay:—

BROAD CLOTH.

Tail Coat	Rs. 40	Double Breast Coat	Rs. 23
Frock Coat	" 45	Trousers	" 22
Morning Coat	" 35	Waistcoat	" 10

CASHMERE.

Trouser	" 16
Waist-coat	" 6
Superfine light black Merino Single Breast Sack Coat	" 16

No. 2, Meadow Street, opposite the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given that SETT EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE SOONAWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, has contracted to sell, for the use of the Bandora Charitable Dispensary, all that piece or parcel of Land, with a Bungalow and a House, situated at Bandora, in Salsette, and bounded as follows:—On the east by a public passage, on the west by the house of Ramchunder Wittoba, on the north by road leading to bazaar, and on the south by the sea-shore, containing by admeasurement 1,563 square yards, be the same little more or less. Any persons having claims on the said property, either by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to DR. DHIRIJRAM DALPUTRAM, Secretary of the said Dispensary, at No. 28, near Dadi Sett's Agiary Lane, without the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the sale will be completed without any farther notice.
Bombay, 17th March 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—On and after the 1st April next the following REDUCED SCALE OF RATES will be charged for PERIODICAL TICKETS:—

Between	Monthly. 1st Class.	Monthly. 2nd Class.	Quarterly. 1st Class.	Quarterly. 2nd Class.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay and Byculla	5	...	10	...
" Chinchpoogly	9	5	19	11
" Parell	11	6	23	14
" Dadur	14	8	28	17
" Mahim	14	8	28	17
" Coorla	14	8	28	17
" Bhandoop	18	14	45	34
" Tannah	23	17	56	34

HARRY RIVERS,
Major General R. E., Agent.
23rd March 1868.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

STATIONERY CABINETS, with compartments for paper and envelopes of all sizes, letter, book and private memoranda date case, book rest, porcelain slate, secret drawer and 2 spring inks, complete with folding doors and good locks.

Polished Oak, letter size	Rs. 33
Ditto, fcap. size	" 45
Mahogany, letter size	" 35
Ditto, fcap. size	" 48
Walnut Wood, letter size	" 40
Ditto, fcap. size	" 55

These are well adapted for Offices, Gentlemen's Libraries, Club Rooms, and Mess Tables, or generally where a complete assortment of Stationery is required.
STATIONERY BOXES, OAK OR MAHOGANY, with sloping top, having compartments for paper and envelopes of all the useful sizes; 12 to 15 inches long, complete, with lock and key Rs. 8-0 to 20 0
STATIONERY RACKS, JAPANNED TIN, to hold foolscap and all smaller paper and envelopes ... 4 0
DITTO OF WOOD, prepared to order, to any size and design furnished.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

WORKS OF REFERENCE FOR THE OFFICE.

	Rs.	
POST OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY 1868	27	0
JOHNSTON'S GENERAL GAZETTEER of the World. New edition 1868. Half bound russia	27	0
INDEX GEOGRAPHICUS, containing the situations, latitudes, and longitudes of 150,000 principal places on the Globe	16	0
BETT'S FAMILY ATLAS. Folio half morocco	39	8
ALLEN'S MAP OF INDIA on rollers, 1867	45	0
WEBSTER'S Quarto DICTIONARY. Half bound russia	31	8
BRITISH ALMANAC AND COMPANION 1868.	3	0
RUTTER'S EXCHANGE TABLES. New edition just published	12	0
THE COMMERCIAL CALCULATOR	10	0
STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK 1868, containing Statistics of all Countries	8	0
DE BRETT'S PEERAGE, 1868	11	4
BENGAL Army List, January	6	8
MADRAS Calendar and Directory, 1868	8	0
FENN'S Compendium of the Funds	18	12
TATE'S MODERN CAMBEST	7	6

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1868.

MR. MASSEY'S final Budget is fatal to his reputation as a financier, and contains one of the most crushing admissions which any minister, entrusted with the management of the money affairs of this Empire, could make on the eve of his resignation of office. In a moment of jubilant triumph, when refuting the proposal of the wealthy commercial gentlemen of Calcutta to increase the duty on salt, Mr. Massey dropped the unwise, but too truthful, statement that "the salt tax was a tax on the lower classes." The insinuation implied and elegantly understood in this assertion was, that the capitalists of Calcutta had come forward with the most selfish of suggestions; with nothing short of a proposal to exempt themselves and to augment the revenues of the Empire by laying an additional burden on a necessary of life consumed chiefly by the poorer classes. These considerate gentlemen deserved a severer snub than can be administered by a mere innuendo: and we should have rejoiced if Mr. Massey had remorselessly exposed the selfishness and inhumanity of proposals which allowed them to amass their fortunes without ever seeing the face of a tax collector, at the same time that they were heaping further taxes on the wretched and illiterate millions of the country who cannot prate about political economy or set up for councils of wise men to instruct Government in the art of taxing somebody else than themselves. It is easy to understand how Mr. Massey, in the mere delight of demolishing the Calcutta Chamber, permitted himself unwittingly to retort in language which points out the great defect in his three years' administration of Indian Finance. He tells us that the salt tax is a tax levied on the poor; and that tax amounts to six millions annually. We thus raise, according to the admission of the Finance Minister himself, that amount every year by taxing the salt consumed by coolies, petty ryots, small labourers, artisans, and by the beggars of India. If we turn to the Budget and ask what the wealthy classes—the millionaires of India—in their turn contribute, we find they contribute nothing whatever, save a small proportion of the £700,000 collected for the license tax. Thus Mr. Massey departs from India leaving behind him an enormous tax of six millions per annum, crushing down the most miserable classes of the country, while the rich are contributing the mere paltry sum of £300,000 or £400,000 yearly in addition to the custom's taxes and the like, which are common to them and the whole other members of the community. Now, this is the vital point in all Indian finance. Any Finance Minister who leaves the poor taxed, and the rich exempt from taxation is a dead failure; and a minister who does this, and admits a knowledge of his shortcoming is a failure of the worst kind. We therefore see Mr. Massey depart from India without regret, save that England has so far staked her reputation on another Finance Minister and lost. We are not now advocating a reduction of the salt tax, and the consequent sacrifice of a large portion of the ordinary revenues of the country; but we say that if, as Mr. Massey admits, the lower classes contribute six millions sterling annually to the Government of the country, the rich, who should be patriotic in proportion to their wealth, should be made to bear their share of the expenses of the administration.

On the other hand there is one feature of the Budget arrangements for which Mr. Massey deserves some credit, but we fear we owe it more to his pride than his prudence. We refer to the retention of the license tax in a modified or amended form. This is the only tax which really touches rich people, and it is satisfactory that Mr. Massey has not attempted to buy a little cheap popularity at the expense of sound principle. The real strength of the objections to the license tax lay in the iniquitous details of the measure and in its being put forward as the chief means of getting at the untaxed capital of the country. But the imbecility of Mr. Massey's financial arrangements appears even in his amendment of the license tax schedule. Not only does he tax the services at a lower rate than the ordinary public, but his modification of the schedule effects a reduction in the amount of that feeble solitary tax which alone touches the millionaires of this country. If the schedule which we find published in one of the Calcutta papers as the schedule under the amended Act is to be trusted, it is true that a new rate is created for licenses for incomes above Rs. 50,000 and upwards, the tax being Rs. 800, but for all classes below that down to Rs. 5,000, there is a considerable reduction; in fact the whole body of the wealthy classes, except the very weathiest whose incomes exceed £5,000 a year will contribute less under the new schedule than the former one. On the other hand, petty traders doing business fluctuating between the minimum of Rs. 208 and the maximum of Rs. 416 per month are to have their license tax increased 100 per cent. It would surely have been more consonant with economical wisdom to have lightened the load already resting on that class of small traders who earn a precarious income of Rs. 200, Rs. 300, or Rs. 400 a month, and who, it must be remembered in common with their poorer brethren, contribute the bulk of the six millions of salt tax, than to lay it more heavily upon them and reduce the easy yoke on the meek and gentle necks of the Indian and Anglo-Indian aristocracy. It does not appear, from the reasons he assigns for retaining the tax that he has any conception of the true reason, either why it should have been levied or why it should be retained. His argument is that Government is not in a position to give up any part of its revenue and therefore it cannot give up the license tax. Now supposing that Government really could dispense with the amount the tax yields, would Mr. Massey really give it up in the very teeth of the confession in his own Budget speech that the poorest section of the community are taxed to the tune of six millions annually, and in the teeth of the farther well known fact that the rich are not taxed at all? The reason for retaining the license tax and for imposing new taxes on the upper ten thousand of India is the simple necessity that exists for adjusting on an equitable basis the taxation of the country. Mr. Massey's arguments against the taxation of the fundholder however, show that he is troubled with an intellectual squint which renders him unfit to grapple successfully with the first and last problem of Indian finance. As regards taxing the fund-holders he says:—"He held in his hand "a return which was drawn up by a gentleman "who was probably more conversant with this "subject than any other person in India. This "return proved that a tax upon the fund-holder "would fall chiefly upon our own countrymen. Of "a debt of 54 millions, 27 millions were held by "Europeans in India, 15½ millions by Europeans "in England, and 10¾ millions only by natives "in India. This showed that a tax on the "fundholder could not get at the natives. It "would fall on our countrymen, and especially "on our countrywomen and their children, and "upon those classes who should have our "deepest sympathies." We trust Mr. Massey does not hold the egregiously unjust and selfish doctrine that Europeans are to be privileged to come to this country, make fortunes, and pay no taxes. His language implies that he would tax fund-holders if they were natives. The tax, he avers, must not be imposed, because it would fall chiefly on our own countrymen! Such arguments only bring, and justly bring, the Government into contempt in the mind of the natives, whose natural instinct tells them that if Europeans come to this country and amass riches under the protection of a powerful Government, they should contribute to the machinery under whose operation they live and flourish as much as any other class of the community. It was not to be expected that a Minister who could commit a great principle to such reasoning would take any sounder view of that most equitable of all taxes—an income tax, which Mr. Massey, tied to the platitudes that are still uttered in England on this subject, regards as a tax for a great emergency and not what it ought to be made—an engine for removing the inequalities of our scheme of taxation. Mr. Massey has left the whole field open to his successor, and we hope Sir Richard Temple, who has now an opportunity of confirming and extending the great reputation he has already earned, will not be appalled by the noisy clamour of the hour which any really great as well as any really bad scheme of taxation must necessarily elicit, but will handle the subject with a statesmanlike grasp, and rather with reference to the actual needs of the country and the verdict of posterity, than with reference to a false and evanescent popularity.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Massowah on the 28th February says—Intelligence has arrived here of the wreck of the Egyptian war steamer *Assuan*, in the Red Sea. I have not been able to ascertain the exact locality of the disaster, but I am informed that this unfortunate event took place not far from Sooakim, on the Nubian Coast. The *Assuan* had Egyptian troops on board, who, with her crew have all been saved." This is probably the vessel to which we referred on Monday last as having come into collision with the transport *Sir John Lawrence*.

MR. COWASJEE JEHANGEER'S PROPOSAL OF A "PRESS PENSION FUND."

WE observe that Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer on Saturday advertised through a native journal that he would subscribe Rs. 500 towards the formation of a "Printer's Pension Fund" for the benefit of aged compositors, if such a Fund could be organised in Bombay on principles similar to a kindred Fund in England. Mr. Cowasjee is entitled to the thanks of those interested, as the object is a most praiseworthy one, and the suggestion should not be allowed to be lost. The Manager of this Press will cordially co-operate with the Managers of other Presses in Bombay with a view to bringing a scheme into workable shape, and carrying it out if practicable. It should be borne in mind that while donations like Mr. Cowasjee's should be always welcome, the Fund must be self-supporting; and this result will be only ensured by the Compositors coming forward to a man, and expressing their readiness to join in the Fund if a fair scheme can be laid before them. In order that some necessary preliminary statistics may be prepared we would suggest to the Managers of other Presses that they should take down the names of all the Compositors and others in their employment who approve of the idea, (distinguishing Compositors from Pressmen, &c.,) with a note of their ages and the length of time they have been at the trade, and as a meeting will require to be held at an early date, they will be able to put their notes into the hands of a Committee, and set the Committee to work at once. The first thing to be done is to put the statistics of the trade before a practical working Committee, who will have, like a body of actuaries, to judge of the feasibility of the scheme and arrange its details. We sincerely trust it will be found practicable. The Manager of this Press will be glad to receive communications or suggestions from any native Press on the subject.

THE *Englishman*:—Sir John Lawrence, we hear, will leave the Presidency for Simla on the 24th April next.

THE *Indian Daily News*:—We hear that orders have been issued by the Supreme Government for the abolition of the Madras Mint from the 1st proximo. There will be a Bullion Department and Assay Office, and all bullion received, say about sixty lakhs annually, will be sent to Calcutta for coiniage. The copper mint here will coin all the copper coin for Southern India. This is considered a step in the right direction, and ought to have been taken long ago.

THE *Lucknow Times*:—It is not pleasant to have to chronicle the misdeeds of people at whose table one has sat, and whose acquaintance and hospitality one has enjoyed, but we begin to fear that Mr. Stamp's mysterious disappearance from Lucknow, a disappearance of *spekeing* likeness to the African explorer's brother at home, is owing to a series of pecuniary defalcations of a very serious nature. Not only have Government securities to a large amount placed in his hands as Manager of the Delhi Bank disappeared without a trace of them being found on record or elsewhere, but various sums of money which he was entrusted with as house agent have also been swallowed up without any memorandum of their disposal being left for the disconsolate would-be receivers. In addition to this, heavy sums due to almost every tradesman and shopkeeper of the station, testify that if Mr. Stamp has done nothing else he has left a deep impression on their minds that they have been taken in and done for by one of whom it may well be said as of *Orlando Furioso*.

"Natura lo fece e poi ruppe la stampa."

ABYSSINIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ADVANCE BRIGADE, 28TH FEB.

THE long-looked for meeting between H. E. Sir Robert Napier and Kassai the Tigre Prince came off on the 25th inst., at a place near Hawussaw, a little off the road, three marches from Addegerat *en route* to Antalo. The Prince was received with due honour, as much ammunition as could be spared was expended for that purpose, and a parade of the troops took place. He paid Sir Robert a visit and remained with him some time discussing business. H. E. returned the visit the same evening. Next day again a long conference ensued, the result being that *everything was arranged in the most satisfactory manner*, and there is no concealing the fact that Sir Robert Napier is very much pleased at the meeting having taken place, and the arrangements that have resulted therefrom, which may be briefly summarised as follows:—the Prince arranges to send Chiefs along the line of route in his territory, to be at the principal posts for the purpose of rendering all assistance, and administering justice to such of his subjects as may require it. Supplies of grass, wood, and such grain as can be procured to be sent in where they are most required, nothing more remained to be asked for, carriage having already been tendered in abundance.

The cause of our advent was clearly explained, the readiness to pay handsomely for any assistance given had been abundantly proved already, so the adhesion of the Prince to our cause, though a matter of profound satisfaction, can hardly be considered a surprise. That he could have annoyed us by being inimical was amply verified by the escort which accompanied him, consisting of about 3,000 men, mostly mounted, and all armed more or less with fire-arms (many double-barrelled), and with spears and shields. What number of armed men he left behind him at Adowa remains unknown.

The Commander-in-Chief will now be at Antalo by the 1st or 2nd proximo.

The elephants, with the mortar battery, have reached Senafe—and come on as soon as the elephants have rested a little, and their feet, which are rather sore from the march up, have recovered. The whole of the 4th King's Own have moved to the front, the remaining wing of the 33rd are likewise on the march, the advance of the Beloochees and 23rd Pioneers has likewise been ordered. The Naval Brigade has not been forgotten; the arrangements for the Advance Brigade, as formerly notified, have undergone some alteration, but it can be guessed what troops are likely to have the distinguished honour of seeing Magdala.

(From another Correspondent.)

4TH MARCH.

THE news from the captives is up to 14th ult. from Magdala, and 9th from the King's camp. Theodorus had materially changed his behaviour towards them, treating them with much greater consideration in every way. He was wending his way towards Magdala, seriously impeded by some heavy mortars and artillery which he was loathe to leave, and the general opinion now is that he is anxious to get hold of the captives in Magdala and then open negotiations. Sir Robert Napier's great difficulty will then commence. It must be borne in mind that we have received the greatest assistance from the various Chiefs,—the Tigre Chief, the Wagsham of Lasta, and the Shoa Prince. Why has this been so freely rendered?—in the hope that we should rid the country of a mad tyrant, whose atrocities and cruelties to his subjects are unparalleled; and I maintain for one that it will be cruel to the country if negotiations are opened and it ends in Theodorus being left in power. The difficulty in the face of the proclamation will be great, but *we have to leave the country*, and we had better be careful how we bring down a horde of discontents on our rear as we retire: there is no knowing what men driven to frenzy may resort to; and if by our acts we leave the country in greater misery than we found it, retribution may fall on our own shoulders by the hands of the very men now so ably assisting us.

Colonel Merewether urges an immediate advance on Madgala with 500 infantry, 250 sabres, and a mountain battery only, in the hope that Theodorus, determined to stick to his artillery, *may* be delayed, and that we should reach the fortress before he does. It is the advice of a sanguine man. He qualifies it, however, by adding, if the above is not thought sufficient, increase it by a second column of similar strength, *but not another man*. He is very anxious that no *delay* should occur, and he fears that taking on the force it is proposed may cause much. Many side with the gallant Colonel, but the majority undoubtedly prefer the judgment of Sir Robert Napier.

The news from the front is very good. Stores continue to come in, and the success attending Captain Shewell's efforts to lay in flour, grain, &c., has been *great*. This refers particularly on our line of route beyond Antalo; in fact I do not think the assistance we have received in supplies and in native transport could even have been anticipated. I shudder to think what would have been the result had we depended on our Land Transport only.

As soon as the left wing of the King's Own and 33rd reach Antalo (this may be expected about the 7th or 8th) the Commander-in-Chief will move on. The mortar battery was to have reached Addegerat by the 1st or 2nd, and was to leave at once, escorted by the headquarters of the Beloochees, for Antalo. Accompanying the battery are 42 elephants. Some of these will probably be detailed to carry on two guns of Murray's Armstrongs, two being left at Antalo (the two at Addegerat remaining there). On the 29th ultimo an order, emanated from headquarters, directing a general advance along the whole line of route, the chief movement being 45th Sherwood Foresters to Antalo (leaving companies at Addegerat), the left wing Beloochees and 23rd Pioneers to the same post: the 25th P. L. I., 3rd N. I., and 21st Punjab N. I. being respectively pushed forward to occupy the vacant posts. The impression gains ground that the whole thing will be over in three months. Weather continues pleasant. Nights cold with heavy dews, but the general health is good.

[We are glad to observe that our (second) Special Correspondent has reached Zoula. At the date when he wrote he was prepared to set out for the front, and was only awaiting the permission of Sir Robert Napier, who had been telegraphed to for leave to proceed—the Chief having left instructions at Zoula that no one was to be allowed to go to the front without his special sanction.]

(From our Special Correspondent.)

CAMP ZOULA, 8TH MARCH.

THE weather here is gradually becoming warmer. The mornings up to about 8 o'clock are hazy and completely obscure the hills from view; when that clears off the sun bursts out in full blaze, not a breath of air can be discerned. The thermometer during the past week at midday has ranged between 92 and 100 degrees in the tents. At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon the sea-breeze springs up, which sets the heated sands in motion, and clouds of dust envelope the whole of the plain; nothing is impervious to its insinuating presence, it penetrates everywhere, makes its way into one's eyes, ears, nostrils, and mouth; powders our closely cut heads of hair (it is not the *mode* to wear your hair more than from an eighth of an inch to an inch in length here); you inhale dust at every breath you draw, eat it with your food, drink it in your potations, and ever find it present—while the wind lasts—wherever you go and whatever you do. This strong wind usually drops with the sun, when we get a light and refreshing breeze during the remainder of the night.

This place I notice has been by some writers likened to the Crimea, but I fail to realize the similitude. It is true we have the sea as our base, but the harbour, which is very spacious, is not at all like Balaklava. In the surrounding country, too, there is not, so far as I can see, the slightest resemblance. Some people, possessed of a more than ordinarily lively imagination, might see something in the mules to remind them of our old friends of that ilk who figured so conspicuously in the Russian campaign. But I, though fully retaining most vivid recollections of that stirring time, fail even in this respect to realize the ideal. The "mokes" here are tolerably sleek and docile; there they were lean and hungry brutes and, Cassius-like, refractory and petulant. Then here they have an abundance of food and sufficient water; there they were scantily provided with provender and hard worked, and oftimes fed on each other. On the plains in front of Sebastopol, at Kadakoi and elsewhere we had our bazaars and "old Mother Seacole's" well known store, where one was sure to meet with a pleasant greeting from that warm-hearted old West Indian; here we have a very good camp bazaar, but in no wise resembling those in the Crimea. In this one you can obtain nearly everything you want. There is a separate shed set apart for a market, at which beef, mutton, and fish can be procured. In the bazaar itself a motley assortment of suttlers have settled down, who purvey wares of sundry descriptions. Instead of Mrs. Seacole's iron house, we have the well appointed store of Messrs. Pestonjee Sorabjee & Co. of your city, who have in the most enterprising manner conceivable sunk a large sum of money in laying in a well assorted stock of goods adapted for the requirements of the European portion of our Abyssinian community. This Parsee firm keep a number of Arab dhows continually running between this port and Aden with large consignments of goods which have been brought to the last mentioned place from Europe and Bombay. Besides which they have established a branch house at Senafe, to which they transmit their wares from this on a number of their own camels, which they have brought here especially for that purpose. The bazaar arrangements appear to be well carried out under Major Shepherd, the bazaar master, and while every facility is given to residents in camp for procuring their various requirements, strict regulations regarding the sale of spirits, wines, and beer are rigidly enforced and summary punishment is remorselessly inflicted on all offenders. Some of these measures appear unnecessarily harsh to civilians, but as far as I am aware nothing beyond what is absolutely necessary for the repression of drunkenness and disorder has been in any instance resorted to. The sanitary arrangements of the camp also appear to be well managed; all kinds of rubbish and stable litter is collected into heaps and burned as soon as accumulated. Whilst on the subject of enterprise induced by the exigency of this expedition, it may be useful to notice the fact of an army agency having been opened here by Lieutenant Colonel Kirkham, to whose charge packages and parcels of all kinds may be sent here for transmission to officers up-country with the certainty of reaching their destination in his charge. Colonel Kirkham, it will be remembered, greatly distinguished himself in the service of the Imperialists in the late Taiping war in China, where he was actively engaged in nearly sixty actions, in several of which he received some exceedingly ugly wounds, eventually retiring from that service on pension. The gallant Colonel, having entirely recovered from the effects of the rough handling he experienced on that occasion, has been induced by the exigencies of the present state of things here to come out to this place, and appears to me to be a man well adapted by his indomitable and persevering habits to make a first-rate agent.

All the departments here are fearfully hard-worked, and if the present strain upon their energies is continued very much longer it is to be feared that they will all be knocked up. Both the Commissariat and Land Transport Departments complain sadly of the worse than inefficient aid they get from the lower ranks of their subordinates. The former department having been since the Indian mutiny kept only on a peace footing, on being suddenly sent out for active service in an expedition with unheard of difficulties on the way finds itself in a very awkward position. Men, knowing nothing whatever of the duties required at their hands, are employed by the authorities in Bombay and sent on here to the executive officers at the head of departments, when it is found that they are totally unadapted for the work before them. This is not only the case in many instances, but in some these people, instead of rendering the required assistance, become burdens on the State, and by their intemperate habits and occasionally actual dishonesty add seriously to the difficulties of the situation. The Land Transport Corps is even in a worse state. In India no organization whatever for this service exists. War breaks out or an expedition like this has to be hurriedly sent out. Officers of undoubted energy and ability, but without the slightest previous experience in the work, are sent out to form a transport service out of any material which they may be able to obtain. All who know anything about the enormous difficulties with which this branch of the service had to contend with in the Crimea will remember the grumbling and growling which prevailed at the blunders made on that occasion, but notwithstanding which in the end all things were done in a tolerably effectual manner, if not to the entire satisfaction of all parties. Here, too, the work is being done, thanks to the untiring energy displayed by the heads of departments, despite of, and in the teeth of, difficulties, such as would be sufficient to dishearten men possessed of ordinary capacities.

To give you some idea of the work laid out for the Commissariat, I have taken the trouble to make some enquiries into the matter, and was informed a few days ago (since which we have had several large additions to our force) that there were upwards of 25,000 people, composed principally of troops and their followers, with some 16,000 to 17,000 animals to feed daily. The animals consist of horses, mules, bullocks, elephants, and camels, besides a goodly number of bullocks and sheep destined for consumption in the shape of beef and mutton. The latter description of stock come in from Berbera and Suez principally.

The Land Transport Corps is being weeded of some of its worst characters, principally Egyptian muleteers and cameleers. These scoundrels have caused a great deal of trouble, and a good many of them, it is said, have gone off on their "own hook," and may occasionally be met with on the Pass, where they occasionally do a little freebooting on their own account by attacking individuals and small parties and then making off with the plunder of anything they can manage to lay their hands on. The Quarter Master General's Department is busy in re-shipping these worthies, and ere long it is hoped that most of them will be effectually cleared out. Only the other day a number of them were sent off to Suez, but before leaving their lines the fellows set fire to the huts in which they had been located. Unfortunately there was not time to give them a couple of dozen lashes each at the hands of the Provost Marshal's department. The selection of native followers from India has also been in many instances singularly unfortunate. They are generally found to be of little or no use for the purposes for which they were intended. Large numbers of coolies, too, are being re-shipped, many of them for Calcutta. Cooks from Bombay are far from being in request, and recent importations brought here in a steamer have never been landed, and, what is more, are not likely ever to set their feet upon this favoured soil. People complain here very bitterly of the disgraceful way in which public followers have been selected by the authorities in Bombay, who have sent out to this place ship-loads of utterly useless—and in many instances worse than useless—natives. This complaint, it is only fair to say, does not apply exclusively to your far-famed city, and as an instance in point of the reckless manner in which the thing is done, I may mention the fact of two hundred native followers who were a short time since sent over from Aden as ward-boys and other subordinate assistants for hospitals. Out of these two hundred upward of eighty were rejected upon being casually inspected by the medical officers in camp, and out of the remainder many appeared more fit to be admitted as patients themselves than to be in a condition to administer aid to the sick. This state of things warrants one in asking whether the authorities who made this selection and engaged these poor miserable wretches in Aden, were not labouring under the impression that it was patients and not attendants who were required here?

In this place we are, at present, entirely dependent for our water supply on the condensers. Each person in camp, both European and native, are allowed six quarts daily, each horse and bullock is watered twice a day, mules and camels once only (but the latter animals in reality only drink once in three days) without stint. These arrangements are now very complete and are admirably carried out under the supervision of Lieutenant Lambert, of H. M.'s 45th Regiment, who is the officer in charge of this department. I had the curiosity the other day to go down and see how they managed the watering of the animals. The water station lies near the new bunder or pier, where a wide trough, between forty and fifty feet in length, has been fitted up, into which the water is pumped and conveyed by a considerable length of hose. At the fixed hour large droves of horses, mules, bullocks, and camels are taken down to the appointed place, where a strong fatigue party of the 45th Regiment is stationed for the purpose of keeping them in order, where they are kept at a distance of about sixty yards from the trough until all is ready, when about eighty animals are brought to the front where they file off in two equal divisions on each side of the trough where they are allowed to drink. While this first batch is quenching their thirst another batch advances and takes up their position in the rear of the other animals, and when the latter have been watered those in their rear are allowed to take their places at the trough. In this manner the whole are watered in a comparatively short time. The men of the European regiment who are told off for the duty are armed with whips well adapted to keep both the beasts and their attendants in order. The way in which the water arrangements are carried out reflect the greatest possible credit on all concerned.

The Zoula and Komayloo Railway is still being pushed on towards the latter place. About a mile from the harbour it branches off in two directions from each of the piers. The new pier is used entirely for the landing of Commissariat stores, and the line runs right through the ground set apart for these stores. The other or old pier is used as a landing-place for baggage and other stores not connected with the Commissariat Department, and also as the general place of disembarkation and embarkation from and to the shipping.

The 3rd Dragoon Guards arrived in harbour on Wednesday night (4th instant) on board of the sailing transports *Albertine* and *Decision*. The 10th Bengal Native Cavalry (Lancers) have also arrived and pitched their tents to the westward of the camp. The 12th Bengal Cavalry will now move out of camp and march on towards the front.

The news from the front is very unreliable, and one has to be more than ordinarily cautious. "Shaves"—the term for all kinds of rumours—are of daily and often hourly perpetration, and as may be imagined are of the wildest and most improbable description. One day we hear that His Abyssinian Majesty has sent one of his characteristic missives to the Commander-in-Chief, telling Sir Robert "that he (Theodorus) is only a little bird while he (the Commander-in-Chief) is a big one;" concluding by mildly expostulating with Sir Robert for coming towards him in a threatening attitude, accompanied by an armed force, instead of asking for the captives in a friendly manner; and expressing his willingness to give them up. Other "shaves" tell us that Theodorus is advancing on Magdala with a strong force of foot and cavalry, supported by ordnance, and that he is only impeded by a monster mortar, said to weigh fifteen thousand tons! That he is determined, at all hazards, to stick to this pet destructive, come what may. One of the latest "shaves" from Europe or Egypt, I don't know which, is that the Government of the Viceroy is already in treaty with the British Government for the purchase of this delightful spot, including the railway, on which we are now located, with the view of taking possession of it immediately on the evacuation of our forces.

The only news that I can consider trustworthy from the front is from a place called Camp Adabaga, five marches beyond Senafe. On the 26th of February Sir Robert Napier was at that place with the flying column and was to march on the following or next day towards Antalo, something less than five days' march off. At Adabaga the climate is described as being delightfully cool both by night and day, and at Addigerat they had experienced a few days previously a smart shower of rain, which at midday was succeeded by a heavy shower of hailstones, which are described as being about the size of peas. Sir Robert Napier was to have met Kassai at this place (Adabaga), but that potentate sent in a message to our Chief excusing himself from coming over on account of his having been only recently placed on the throne, and urging that it was not advisable to leave the place, although it was only some five miles distant from Adabaga. Under these circumstances he sent a messenger to Sir Robert, politely requesting His Excellency to come over and pay him a visit. It is, however, supposed that this is only a bit of chicanery on the part of Kassai, the truth being that he rather expected that the British force might be attacked somewhere between there and Antalo, and was, therefore, afraid to come out and meet us. It is understood that the Commander-in-Chief, out of sheer policy and with the view of conciliating this chieftain, who, it was hoped might be induced to assist us in obtaining supplies from the surrounding country, has consented to go over. Consequent on this it was understood that Sir Robert Napier, His Excellency's Staff, with the G. Battery 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, and a detachment of the 4th King's Own would honour Kassai with their presence, when a durbar would be held and also a field day with the troops. This, it was expected, might have a good effect on the Prince. After this no further delay was to take place, the column was then to march on by forced marches to Antalo.

Telegrams are being sent down here daily to Brigadier General Stuart, who commands in Zoula, urging the immediate and prompt despatch of the remainder of the troops to the front, consisting now of a detachment of Royal Artillery, the 3rd Dragoon Guards, H. M.'s 45th Regiment, 10th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), 12th Bengal Cavalry, and detachments of the 3rd and 18th Bombay Native Infantry. It is expected that the 45th will be sent on next week or as soon as relieved by the 26th Cameronians, who, I am told, were telegraphed for from Bombay on the 13th of last month. These movements of troops and other incidents tend to the belief that Sir Robert has determined upon making a dash on Magdala at all hazards, which, if successful, it is hoped would bring the affair to a speedy termination. Should, however, Theodorus get there first and take possession of the captives and retreat towards the south there is no telling how long we may be detained here. The general, if not the universal, opinion of all well-informed people I meet with, leads me to believe that there will be no fighting at all, that there is in reality no glory or honour, as soldiers understand such things, to be made out of this affair. General Merewether is still in advance with his pioneer force, and should be by this time near Magdala. I have not heard of any news having been received recently from the captives.

There has been a strict order issued in regard to the limited quantity of baggage to be taken on by troops going to the front. No one will be allowed to take more than 75 lbs., and only one horse will be permitted to each officer. Servants are likewise to be reduced in number. The troops under orders to proceed to the front have been busy in carrying down to the bunder all their surplus kit, from whence it is taken on board the store-ships. Until very recently the men had to appear on parade with well polished boots. The shoe brushes and blacking have also been sent into store, and the men are only to take with them a bare change of clothing. I think I told you in my last that the troops up at the front were getting well supplied with beef from the natives, but that they were unable to obtain flour. I now hear that flour is being brought, and as the Commander-in-Chief is persistently ordering up troops, it is only reasonable to conclude that he sees his way to procuring the necessary supplies.

The troops down here, especially the Europeans, are healthy, notwithstanding their continual exposure to the sun, or their fatigue, and other duties. The field hospital on shore, however, is tolerably full, but the patients are all natives, public and private followers I believe, and judging by their physical appearance one might be led to suppose that even were the poor miserable creatures in their own land they would be found in a similar situation. There is an immense fleet lying at anchor in Annesley Bay,—counting men-of-war, Bombay Marine, and steam and sailing transports there can scarcely be less than one hundred and fifty sail here at the present moment. I am told that a number of the sailing ships have been detained here ever since their first arrival. It is more than probable that a good many ships will be sent away to be paid off before long, beginning most likely with those which have been chartered at the highest rates; and those which are retained after the expiration of their present term of service, if continued, will have to renew their charters at considerably lower rates. I understand that the people at home are beginning already to complain of the wanton expenditure of public money by the Indian authorities, and at the same time, showing tendencies to grumble at the very little result that is likely to be obtained by the outlay. Grumbling, however, will now do but little good in the matter. The war—or expedition rather I should say—was a popular one in England, and now that it is entered upon must be carried on to the end. There is no denying that it is an ugly business, but as we are here we must make the best we can of it.

The latest news from the front is that General Sir Charles Staveley has gone on from Antalo with another column in the direction of Debra Tabor, while the Commander-in-Chief is pushing on with all possible haste towards Magdala. We have nothing to report as to the doings or whereabouts of Theodorus. These combined movements of the two flying columns would seem to be made with the intention of intercepting Theodorus in the event of his falling back on Debra Tabor instead of advancing as was expected on Magdala. If the troops under Sir Robert Napier or Sir Charles Staveley only succeed in coming up with his Abyssinian Majesty, they will doubtless give a good account of the enemy, that is to say, if they only show fight; but it is not considered at all improbable that they will do nothing of the sort, and that he will sue for peace on such terms as the Commander-in-Chief may be disposed to give him.

Despatches came down from the Commander-in-Chief yesterday addressed to the Home Government, but as the mail steamer had left for Suez another was ordered to take them on, which she accordingly did at a very short notice.

The steamer *Ottawa* arrived yesterday morning from Kurrachee, having on board one thousand muleteers. I saw the men land yesterday afternoon. They are, I should judge from their appearance, from Upper Sind, and appear to be the right sort of fellows. Their arrival is a very opportune one, as the Land Transport is in want of men, owing partly to the re-shipment of the Egyptian muleteers which I alluded to in another place.

(From another Correspondent.)

ZOULA, 9TH MARCH 1868.

TROOPS are commencing to pour in again. The 10th Bengal Cavalry arrived a few days ago, as also the 3rd Dragoons, but I am afraid their services will not be required. The 12th Bengal Cavalry left yesterday for the front, and the heads-quarters 45th Foot march to-morrow. The Commissariat are in a great state about these movements, as they have not sufficent provisions on the road for the troops, and the Transport Train have not given sufficient carriage when troops are marching, to give more to the Commissariat. It is a sad thing the breakdown of these two important departments of the force, for if they had been in an efficient state the campaign would have been concluded ere this. It is the opinion of every one here that this month will decide matters, and no one will be sorry if such is the case.

The weather is frightful at present, far hotter than Bombay, and the dust these last few days is beyond description, in fact it makes all the black fellows turn white. During the last week the *Annie Frost* and the *Dilawur* have arrived from Bombay, and the *Ottawa* and *Zenobia* from Kurrachee with 1,000 Punjaub muleteers, the services of which are very much required. These Punjabees are a fine body of men, and bear no comparison to the muleteers sent from Bombay, but they are discontented; they say they enlisted to fight and not to drive a herd of cattle along. The pack animals will not be worth much after the campaign, as they will be by that time completely worked up. As soon as they land, they are loaded and sent off. It is a most amusing sight to see a convoy of about 500 pack bullocks start: there is only one driver to five animals; as soon as they are loaded they scamper all over the place, half throw their loads off, and in many instances they are left. It is utterly impossible for one man to look after five animals. Colonel Holland has just returned from Senafe, where he went on a tour of inspection. His appointment as Controller of Supply and Transport seems to be a perfect sinecure. Every one thought it was in assimilation of the French system and that he would be with the Chief as confidential adviser; instead of which he remains in Zoula acting as a sort of post-office, through which all letters pass from the Quarter Master General's Department. The number of officers in the Quarter-Master General's Department is legion, and all, anxious to do something, give as much trouble "by order" as possible to regiments and all officials. In many instances it has been known that two Assistant Quarter Master Generals have called on the one official for the same information. The amount of "red tape" in Abyssinia is disgusting, in fact there are far too many Staff officers connected with the expedition: if the Staff had been less, regiments would not have had now the annoyance they have, and there is not the least doubt the army would have advanced quicker. As it is the large retinue to some of these officials had taken up much of the carriage and provisions.

REPORT BY THE DEPUTY QUARTER MASTER GENERAL IN ABYSSINIA.

YESTERDAY the following reports by the Deputy Quarter Master General in Abyssinia, to His Excellency Sir Robert Napier, the Commander-in-Chief, were placed at the disposal of the Press:—

REPORT BY THE QUARTER MASTER GENERAL TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ROBERT NAPIER.

ADDIGERAT, 28TH JAN.

Left Mai Muzrub* at 6 A. M. yesterday and arrived at Addigerat at 1 P. M., visited the Scinde Horse camp at Focada, with a view to picking up my escort of twenty-five Scinde Horse, but found that they had no rations for fighting men and followers beyond that day, but were expecting some. I therefore took two orderlies and left the remainder of the detachment to follow to Addigerat as soon as rations are received, and, I hope, that the wing Scinde Horse, with my detachment, will arrive here to-day. In order, however, to be independent of the Commissariat Department as far as Antalo, I [illegible] with send twelve of my mules under a [illegible] dum direct to the Commissariat Depart[illegible] Senafe, to be laden with as many rations [illegible] will carry. They will arrive at Senafe [illegible] and if laden at once to-morrow morn[illegible] will reach Mai Muzrub on their return [illegible] (29th), and be with me again on the [illegible] thus I shall be able to move to Mai [illegible] first march on the Antalo road, [illegible] stant. Each mule carries with him f[illegible] of barley, purchased yesterday, in [illegible] may accomplish this march wi[illegible] from want of food. Between m[illegible] yesterday afternoon and sunset [illegible] sheep, some ghee, 550 lbs. of [illegible] wheat, firewood, &c. Captain [illegible] Cavalry, who joined me *en r*[illegible] ment of six men of his regiment, [illegible] or three mules, and has arranged [illegible] to-day. I am sending one of my clerks [illegible] Mr. Agon, the interpreter, to some villages named to me by Aba Gabru Miriam, a Roman Catholic priest, who resides about two miles from this, to purchase wheat, barley, ghee, or any other supplies, and to inform the

* Major Pierce has cleared a good line by which Mai Muzrub may be either avoided or utilized as a halting place, as the case may be. Two or three miles of stony ground between Goona Goona and Mai Muzrub might be cleared in a day by a passing detachment if preparations be made for it.

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country people that they will find ready purchasers here for all articles of supply. Grass is scarce, except within three or four miles of Addigerat. A quantity of firewood has been collected by Aba Gabru Miriam, under Mon. Munzingu's orders, given by General Merewether, when here a month since. Aba Miriam told me that had he had more money he could have collected more supplies, but he had only ninety dollars. I have secured from him guides for my onward route survey, and shall commence it to-day. I have also arranged that one of my own establishment, with an Abyssinian, shall always be one march ahead of me to provide supplies of grain, wood, sheep, &c., for my own detachment and any others that may follow. Having no Commissariat agent with me, I must employ one of my clerks (Mr. Blandford) on this duty, but if a Commissariat inspector could be given to me, I believe that I could employ him very usefully in this way. I have brought very little money with me, and should His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief see fit to send such a subordinate, he might be supplied with funds and accompany my return mules. I earnestly hope that animals may not be detained at Senafe but be laden with rations, of which a list should be given by Major Thacker, and for which I will fully account. Lieutenant Jopp, R. E., accompanied me to Addigerat in order to see what is required in the way of clearing between Focada and the foot of the Khurshabur Ghat, from which last, point to this, a distance of about six miles, nothing is required. Lieutenant Jopp will return to Focada to-day, but I would respectfully submit to His Excellency that if possible he may accompany me in advance as there are many engineer officers with the Sappers. He will be found at Focada if His Excellency should give him orders to join me. The water supply, both at Focada and the ravine, three miles this side of it, requires to be developed and increased by small bunds. Lieutenant Jopp will see to this. Dr. Rohlfs, of the Prussian service, who is with me, has been very useful as an Arabic interpreter. Lord Adair, who is also in advance, has offered his services as an interpreter with Mr. Agon, giving him instructions orally, or in writing, and interpreting or translating his reports as the case may be. Dr. Rohlfs also aids me in this way. With the help of these gentlemen, I need no other interpreter than Mr. Agon, and could leave Mr. Peter Bern here or wherever His Excellency may require his services.

(Signed) R. PHAYRE, Colonel,
Deputy Quarter Master General.

Quarter Master General's Journal from 19th to 30th January.

Left post No. 1 at Mulkattoo on the 20th *en-route* to Senafe, and the advanced posts between that and Addigerat.

Monday, 27th—Senafe to Mai Muzrub, (20 *miles,*)—On the 27th instant left Senafe with supplies for seven days for troops and followers, none for cattle. Found a detachment of the Scinde Horse under Captain Dickenson at Goona Goona and passed on to Mai Mizrub, where two companies 33rd and two companies 10th N. I. were clearing the road under the orders of Major Pierce, 10th N. I.

Tuesday, January 28th—To Addigerat (17 *miles*)—Marched to Addigerat with the officers and troops named in the margin—Dr. Rohlfs, Prussian service; Lord Adair; Captain Moore, 3rd Light Cavalry: Lieut. Jopp, R. E.; 6 rank and file, 6 cavalry, 2 interpreters, and 2 clerks. Found the wing Scinde Horse under Major Briggs halted at Focada waiting for provisions for the men, and unable to move to Addigerat until they are received from Senafe. Left my reconnoitring escort of a native officer and 25 men of the same regiment at Focada in consequence, with orders to join at Addigerat after receiving six or seven days' rations. Arrived at 1-30 P. M. Sent men into the village to invite the people to bring in supplies. Purchased 510 lbs. of barley at 24 lbs. per dollar, four sheep, ghee, firewood, &c. Wheat very scarce, and not good, offered at 16 lbs. per dollar but dec.ined. Captain Moore purchased a few mules for the 3rd Light Cavalry. Sent to ask Aba Gabru Miriam, head of the Roman Catholic Mission, near this, to visit me, which he did and I procured from him men acquainted with the country between this and Antalo by the King's route as given by him to Mon. Munzingu on our last visit to Addigerat a month since.

Wednesday, January 29th, (*at Addigerat.*)—Lieut. Jopp, R.E., returned to Focada to give information to the working parties regarding bad parts of the road at Focada and Khurshabur, also with reference to the water supply at and near Focada. Captain Moore purchased a few more mules,—in all 11. Despatched 14 of my mules to Senafe with orders to the muleteers to reach it by 7 or 8 P. M. and to bring them back laden with rations by the 31st, so as to enable me to advance the reconnoitring operations towards Antalo. Also despatched six mules with Mr. Agon, interpreter, and one of my clerks to villages, a few miles distant, to buy grain and mules or any supplies they could procure. They returned in the evening, and reported that the prices asked were so much higher than those at which the same articles had been procured at Addigerat the day before that they declined to purchase, but invited the people to bring what they had to camp. The interpreters report that the people are keeping back their grain in expectation of higher prices on the arrival of a large body of troops. Selected the site for an encampment and depot at this place. Afterwards, accompanied by Lord Adair and Dr. Rohlfs, who kindly offered his services as an interpreter in Arabic, surveyed the first half of the route (about six miles) to Mai Wuhiz on the Antalo road, of which a description will be given separately. On our return met some traders going to purchase supplies at the market of Atsbi which will take place on Friday next, the 31st instant. Desired them to make known to the people *en route* that within the next few days we should require supplies on the direct road to Antalo from Mai Wuhiz. On our return to camp the head men of Addigerat paid us a visit and seemed very anxious as to what they would receive in compensation for the grazing which their lands had afforded us on the occasion of our day's visit a month ago and on the present and future occasions. I replied that General Merewether would be at Addigerat shortly, and if they would make known their demands to him he would deal with them as arranged at other places on the line of route. I may here mention that the present supply of grass at Addigerat is scanty. There are two or three small valleys with a moderate supply in the first two miles on the Antalo road, but none on the Senafe road within six miles. At five miles from Addigerat, towards Antalo, we found a valley tolerably well supplied, but there were a great many cattle feeding on it. The grass is very coarse—far inferior to that between Mai Muzrub, Focada, and Khurshabur.

Thursday, 30th January.—at Addigerat—A few supplies of grain, wheat, and sheep coming in, which I am purchasing. Captain Moore returned to his regiment to-day, having been unable to purchase the number of mules required. He left 3,500 dollars in my charge which I propose to make over to the first Commissariat officer who may arrive. Wing Sind Horse not arrived at 3 P.M. this day.

R. PHAYRE, Colonel,
Deputy Quarter Master General A. E. F.
30th January 1868.

Route to Antalo by the King's road from Camp near the fortified enclosure at Addigerat.

Mai Wuhiz, 2nd February.

First march from Addigerat to Mai Wuhiz 13 miles, 6 furlongs, [illegible] yards. The road for the first seven miles lies up the gently undulating valley and district of Gunta Afasho in Agame. It is bounded on the south side at one and two miles distance by the range of mountains of which the Amba Undal and Aligna heights fo rm the western end, and Gargoona bluff point and spur the eastern. On the north it is bounded by a continuation of the low rocky spurs and broken ground, commencing at Addigerat. There is a little work required at the two water courses within a mile of our camp at Addigerat,—also at 4 miles and 15 yards, the narrow muddy bed of the Mai Felnktee stream must be paved with large stones to a width of 12 feet, to render it easy for laden cattle. At 5½ miles, the small springs of the Mai Afdoor, there is a very rugged rocky ascent for 240 yards, which will have to be made easy for laden cattle at eight feet wide. At 6 miles, 7 furlongs [redacted] descent into the *Bait Hairat* [redacted] re to be cleared of low bushes, [redacted] o parts of loose stones. The [redacted] ve of Bait Hairat is situated [redacted] the Gargoona spur. The [redacted] s abundant and good. At [redacted] is plenty of grass in the [redacted] ering party should be moved [redacted] m Addigerat, executing the [redacted] bed *en route*. The reason for [redacted] nent of the pioneers to the [redacted] character of the next three [redacted] Bait Hairat in crossing the [redacted] spur and plateau to the un- [redacted] in which Mai Wuhiz is situ- [redacted] required on the first three [redacted] as follows:—First, in select- [redacted] line of road to the top of the [redacted] stance of 2 furlongs and 144 [redacted] selecting a line *into* and out [redacted] st impassable ravine of Gargoona, a curve on a higher level than the present track follows would remedy the steepness which now detains laden animals; thirdly, to clear the road down from the Gargoona plateau to the church of Bet Mariam, situated in a grove of quol-quol trees. From this last point to the site selected for the camp at Mai Wuhiz, a distance of about 3½ miles, very little work is required except here and there at broken ground and water courses. There is plenty of water at Bait Hairat, also in the Gargoona ravine, and in a little stream midway between the church of Bet Mariam and the camp at Mai Wuhiz. Mai Wuhiz has been described by the head man, named Jasoo, as a small district. The vicinity is a tract of primary sand-stone, open, undulating, and barren-looking, except in the lines of drainage, where there are at present green crops of barley and wheat, flat moderately elevated sand-stone plateaus appear as far as the eye can reach to the south and south-east. The rugged ground extending from Bait Hairat across the Gargoona shoulder and plateau into this open country, is evidently a favourite haunt of robbers on the watch for falling baggage animals. Saw several armed men loitering about there in parties of two and three. Its proximity to the eastern watershed, and the very rugged country to the north-east and east may account for this. Unless a good road, some eight or ten feet wide, is cleared across this part, our communications with Addigerat cannot, I think, be said to be satisfactory as regards the easy transit of supplies. A fair supply of barley, sheep, and cattle, appears to be procurable at Mai Wuhiz. Ponies were offered for sale. I purchased enough food for the cattle of my party. Grass and water sufficient. Firewood very bad, dear, and scarce, water-cresses in the valley. Jasoo, the head man, seems desirous by making the most of our visit by the rates asked. Having been informed that to-morrow, 3rd February, there will be a market at Gurmuddo, said to be next to the next halting place of Adabaga, 15 miles distant, I purpose sending on an interpreter and clerk to the latter place this evening, and following up myself with the detachment to-morrow morning, surveying as I proceed. A sketch of the route from Addigerat to Mai Wuhiz accompanies this. A sketch of the site selected for our camp at Mai Wuhiz is under preparation to-day, and will be forwarded when possible. The immediate advance of the wing of the Scinde Horse in support of this reconnoisance, as ordered by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, is most desirable. They would, I believe, obtain full rations of grain here, as I have only purchased the quantity I require, and desired the people to keep the remainder for them. Thus supported, could advance to Antalo, communicating daily with the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, who could take notes of what he requires and pass on the report to His Excellency.

(Sd.) R. PHAYRE, Colonel,
Deputy Quarter Master General.

Advanced Reconnaisance—Route from Addigerat to Antalo.

Monday, 3rd February (2nd day's March.)—From Mai Wuhiz to Abaga 15 miles one (furlong 60 yards. On leaving the encamping ground at Mai Wuhiz the road falls by a bad rocky descent for about half a mile into the bed of the stream, whence it rises for two furlongs by a similar path to a narrow cleft in the low sandstone range to the south call ed Agoolee. At this opening the district of Haramat is entered, and its principal, Amba Dassien, is seen at the end of the westward range, that in this part se parates the eastern water-shed from the interior of the country. It forms the most conspicuous object in this day's march. Viewed from the eastern route at four or five miles distance, its northern, eastern, and southern faces bear the appearance of the inaccessibility that has been attributed to it. It is not commanded, though the continuation of the range on the north side, called Amba Dumbabool, from which it appears to be detached, would afford the means of attack. My informant—a guide from the village of Zaban Sas—stated that it is not inhabited except during the rains, or in time of war, when it is used as a depot for property. It is said to have water in it. At Agoolee two paths branch off, the one to the south towards Abaga, the other in a more westerly direction to Howzen. It may be useful to mention here that the route generally from Mai Wuhiz to Abaga is crossed by so many paths that until it is well defined by clearing or use, no troops or baggage should attempt to proceed along it without village guides. Onward from Agoola the line is easy and good, passing along the western base of a low sandstone range for 3½ miles to the little pass of Debree Mambar, the head of which is about 150 feet higher than Mai Wuhiz. The road down this pass to the Mai Gurzo ravine at its foot, a distance of 5½ furlongs, with a fall of about 250 feet, is most rugged and steep. A pathway should be cleared down it as soon as possible. At three-quarters of a mile beyond the ravine of Mai Gurzo, just referred to, there is a second one of the same name, equally rugged and precipitous, the road across which requires to be made. There being a quantity of excellent water in this ravine, and an extensive encamping ground on its southern bank at the commencement of the fine plains of Singata, the working parties employed in clearing the Debree Mumbar pass, and the passage of the ravines under reference, should encamp here for the purpose. There is abundance of excellent forage throughout the whole route from Debree Mumbar to Abaga. The first part of the road lies along the base of the Debree Mumbar range, thence across the Singata plain for half a mile, and from that by the village of Ersemma to Gurmuddo is three miles of good road. There is plenty of water and grass at Gurmuddo. From Gurmuddo to Abaga, about six miles, the country is very stiff; a continuous succession of rises and falls across abruptly undulating country. A cleared path is very desirable in this part if there be time to arrange it so, but the most important obstacles on the whole line are the Debree Mumbar pass and the two ravines of Mai Gurzo beneath it

Arrived at Abaga soon after 2 P. M., and found a small war going on between Prince Kassai's Governors of this district, Gras Matchleel Destra and Tittoraree Tessimmee on the one side, and a rebel and bandit named Uttosen on the other. The cause was the collection of revenue, Uttosen having collected all he could on his own account and retired with it to an entrenched position in the Debree Mumbar range, a mile or two distant. As my clerk and the interpreter, whom I had sent on yesterday evening, the 2nd instant, to buy barley for our cattle, had not succeeded in furnishing any, I sent a polite message to the authorities above-named and begged their assistance. At about 5 P.M. Arata, the Commander of Prince Kassai's troops here, numbering about 100 came down and expressed his regret at not having been able to provide for us; and on the part of the two Governors he stated that, being actually in action at that moment with Uttosen, they could not come. [We had heard about one musket shot per hour since our arrival, which was thus accounted for.] I replied that we were travellers through their country and friends of their Chief, and that it would be equally pleasing to our Chief, Sir Robert Napier, and to their own Chief, Prince Kassai, if they did their best to help us in the matter of grain, cattle, sheep and firewood, and that if they did exert themselves, I should make a report with a view to their being rewarded. Arata gave full consent, seemed desirous of doing his best, and left us for the night.

Tuesday, February 4th.—Halt here to-day in the hope of the rations which I had lent to the Commissariat Department at Addigerat for the wing, Scinde Horse, being sent to me as promised Without these my advance towards Antalo would, I fear, be checked. Further report to-morrow.

(Signed) R PHAYRE, Colonel,
Deputy Quarter Master General.

The Halt at Adabaga: Interesting Particulars.

Tuesday, 4th February.—The authorities in the wild border districts of Hamarat were evidently taken by surprise by our arrival yesterday, and the people of the country equally so. Both were at first shy and disinclined to help us in any way. This morning, however, it was announced to me that the Governors Grasuatchel Desta and Tittorarse Tessumme were on their way down the hill with a large force following (about 500 people) to pay us a visit. After the usual compliments, I repeated much of what had been said to Arata the day previously: informed them that their Chief Dedjasmidj Thassa had arranged to meet the English Commander-in-Chief Sir Robert Napier at Addigerat in a day on two; and that as a large force would in a very few days be passing through Haramat *en route* to Antalo I trusted they would exert themselves to bring for sale barley, wheat, firewood, sheep and cattle. The principal Governor said that, before his arrival here to collect the revenue (as I understood him) a rebel had seized most of it, but that he would do his best; and he then presented me with a small quantity of barley. I told him that I accepted it in the name of our Chief and the English Government, and *in* return presented each Governor with ten dollars, explaining that as we were travelling with very little baggage I had not any of the usual presents with me to offer him in return for his civility. A military officer serving under the Governor then produced more grain as a present, in return for which I gave him five dollars, and explained that we were prepared to purchase grain for our cattle to any amount, and that if they had wheat, that also would be purchased. This exchange of presents had the desired effect of doing away with all reserve and shyness on the part of the Governors and their followers, and during the day we purchased as much barley, goats, &c.—though there are no sheep—as we required for our own use, and begged of them to reserve the remainder for those following us. This they promised to do, and having obtained two intelligent guides from the Governor, who were to give us the names of places *en route*; and after our guns, rifles, pistols, &c., including Scinde horse carbines had been inspected and excited a good deal of admiration, we parted mutual friends. They had excellent gunpowder, manufactured by themselves, and they produced a sample of salpetre obtained, they said, close by. Their bullets were conical shaped stones. The head man of this village has also very attentive. I found it best in dealing with the villagers not to allude to any of the authorities of the country but to deal directly with themselves for their goods. The head man of Mai Wuhiz, on my referring to his extortionate demand and hinting that I would make them known at Adowa, flew into a great rage and went home. We procured, however, all that we wanted, and left grain unpurchased because we could not carry it. I however have the impression that the present supply of grain will be soon exhausted. In future years, now that its value is known, the people will probably be stimulated to exert themselves more in raising crops.

The March from Adabaga to Dungolo:—The Proposed Camp.

Wednesday, 5th February—Adabaga to plain, beyond Dungolo.—(miles 10, fnrlongs, yards 40), The route for the first three and a half miles from Adabaga crosses stiff undulating country on the same general level as the preceding day's march. It is covered in parts with low scrub jungle. Grass is abundant in all the valleys. The only work required in the first three and a half miles is to clear away loose stones and cut easy slopes into and out of water-courses, some of which have steep broken banks. Onward to Dungolo, a distance of nearly seven miles, the country assumes a wilder character, and falls rapidly to the fine open plain of Jeurra on the river Gumpit. From a point three and a half miles from Adabaga, the first fall towards Niggash grove—in Niggash pass—is one of about 120 feet by a gradual but rugged descent of five furlongs of distance. The path is narrow, extremely rocky, in parts obstructed by thorny jungle, and is barely passable for laden mules at present. The grove in this pass is the burial-place of a Mahomedan saint, and is visited by Mussulmen from all parts of the country. Onward from the foot of the pass to Mai-Al-Hubbalo, a distance of one mile one furlong, the road is good, through a rich well cultivated valley. There is abundance of grass and water, and some firewood at Hubbalo. The pioneer detachment would also find grass, water, and some firewood at Niggash grove. From the top of a slight rise south of Al Hubbalo, and about a furlong from it, another very rugged but not steep descent of one and a half miles long has to be passed, into the extensive valley and plain of the river Gumpit at the eastern base of Mount Dugodit, a fine mass of red sandstone, encampment ground In the Gumpit valley. The road across the plain in the valley of the Gumpit river is very good, one and a half miles long, and leads to the right bank of the Gumpit. The valley on this river is 1,134 feet below Adabaga or about 6,486 above the sea, and would offord an excellent encamping ground for a large force. There is abundance of pure water in Gumpit river but I regret to say that since leaving Al Hubbalo, forage is scanty, and there is little or none beyond the gorge referred to below. At the right bank of the Gumpit just referred to, the head of a rocky gorge is reached through which the river forces its way to the fine open plain of Jeurra beyond. The gorge is formd by the convergence at this point of the eastern and western ranges which bound the line of route at irregular distances since leaving Mai Wuhiz. The village of Dungolo is situated on a high spur of the western range immediately above it, and is therefore only about nine and a half miles from Adabaga instead of twelve, as estimated from native accounts. The gorge is about half a mile long from head to foot, and it will be observed from the accompanying sketch plan, that owing to the rugged rocky character of the ground on both sides of it, the present line of route crosses the Gumpit twice in that distance. A little gunpowder would be required to open a road by the dotted line which is advisable, as, in the event of heavy rain this river would be impassable except by a bridge or pontoon. I encamped on the fine open plain of Isurra on the left bank of the Gumpit south of the gorge, it being well advanced on the road to Antalo and clear of the hills and rough ground above described, but on examination I found that though covered with traces of recent cultivation, it has no grass close at hand excepting a very little in the dry bed of the Gumpit. I did not find any water in the latter after leaving the gorge, and, under the circumstances, I would respectfully submit for His Excellency's consideration that the plain above referred to as lying betweeu the north end of the gorge, and the decent from Al Hubbalo is better adapted for encampment than the Jeurra plain under notice. The former would place us within an easy reach of forage, firewood, and water, as is possible: whereas the latter places as at a distance from the two first articles of supply. I found camels grazing on the edge of the Jeurra plain, which are employed in the salt traffic between Absbi and Antalo. From the appearance of the country southward, I can easily credit the report of the natives, that it is plain from this to Antslo. That, however, which has to be crossed between this and Absbi is to all appearance as rugged as any we have traversed since leaing Senafe. From what I could learn from the guides, Absbi is not more than ten miles from Dungolo.

The Supplies at Dungolo.

Thursday, 6th February.—At Dungolo I procured, soon after arrival yesterday, about 50 lbs. of wheat, which I sent into the village to be ground, though the price asked for grinding was one fourth the value of the wheat. There appears to be plenty of goats and cattle, but no sheep. Boosa was offered for sale at a dear rate. There must be plenty of this, judging from the amount of cultivated ground in the vicinity. The people come freely into camp, but they are very exorbitant in their demands. Still the rates paid are not higher than at Senafe, and in some instances less. Having secured three days' grain for the detachment, including the supply for to-morrow, I have ceased purchasing, and told the villagers to reserve the rest for succeeding detachments. Surveyed the plains on each side of the gorge to-day, and found that the gorge may be turned to the eastward by a good road, which would answer temporary purposes. That by the gorge is the straightest line, and, in the event of a road being made, it is the best I think. The plan of encamping ground at Dungolo will be forwarded in due time. I purpose marching to Agoola to-morrow and staying there till the 8th instant. The sky is overcast with clouds to-day and there is every appearance of rain. The weather, too, is much warmer than we have had it on the highlands of Senafe, Addigerat and Mai Wuhiz. Thermometer 80 deg. at 1 P. M. in the shade.

(Signed) R. PHAYRE, Colonel,
Deputy Quarter Master General.

From the Gumpit to Agoola: Mussulman Bigotries.

7th February.—From camp on the left bank of the Gumpit south of the Isurra Gorge, Dungolo to Agoola—8 miles instead of 14 as estimated from the native report. The road lies across the fine open plain of Isurra for nearly two miles to the point of a low spur from the eastern water-shed, which in this part bears the name of Dusoarg-lassee. If requisite, troops might encamp here to the west of the road, but the water would be more than a mile distant. There is abundance of forage around this spot, and onward nearly the whole way to Agoola. The only water *en route* is that first referred to to the westward, about 1½ miles from the road, in the bed of the Gumpit, beneath the village of Addikow, near which that river passes to the westward through a rocky gorge of the low spur. Referring to the remark in my last report, proposing to His Excellency the Commander-in Chief that the encamping ground at Dungolo should be in the plain to the north of the Isurra gorge instead of in the Isurra plain to the south of it, owing to the want of forage and water in the latter for some distance, I now find that my proposal is the more advisable, because the distance from a camp near Dungolo, south of the gorge would, only be 8 miles from Agoola instead of 14 as estimated in the native route in my possession, and from a camp north of the gorge, as proposed to Agoola, would be 9¼ to 10 miles. Thus the length of the more difficult march from Adabaga to Dungolo would be reduced. Rich beach soil shales, conglomerated and in parts concretionary lime-stone on the low ranges. The high distant hills are still sandstone. The first two miles level and good across the plain of Isurra. The next three miles to a narrow opening in the Zuban Serrow spur (which is about 100 feet above the valley of the Gumpit) cross, firstly. the narrow valley of the Mai Guratcha where there is a little clearing required; and secondly, three channels of the Mai Isuddo where slight clearing is also required. All of these streams are tributaries of the Gumpit, but not flowing at present. At the opening* just referred to, two roads branch off, that to the east and south-east to Agoola, that to the south and south-west to Enderta From this point across the elevated jungle plateau of Zurban Serrow to the top of the Agoola pass is a distance of nearly seven furlongs; then down the pass to the Agoola valley nearly 1½ miles; and thence across to the left bank of the Agoola River, a pathway of 6 or 8 feet wide should be cleared of all stones and jungle: it being important that the road surface in this part should be as smooth and clearly defined as possible, owing to the numerous cross roads, as well as the questionable character of some of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, who are not Abyssinians, but were described to me as a collection of criminal refugees from the Shoho and other lowland tribes, and are now engaged in the salt trade between the coast at Edd Amphila, &c., and in the interior, through Agoola to Houzan, a place of importance in the districts. The route from Dungolo to Agoola as a whole is good, and might easily be cleared for cart traffic. During the heavy rain the black soil might make it difficult for a time in certain parts but generally the rock is near the surface. The Agoola stream and valley are both very fine, yet with the advantages of a rich black soil and an abundant water supply the Mussulman population, referred to, seem to have neglected cultivation almost entirely. A bigotted fanatical spirit seems also to pervade these intruders into this part of the table-land, for on my arrival in camp at Agoola I was told that I could get no barley for my cattle because there was none, or sheep, bullocks, &c, for my men, simply because they would not sell herds and flocks in their possession. They even refused a guide to accompany my surveyors for a mile or two up and down stream from my camp: until an Arab from Mussowa, whom I had with me, induced one of them to go with him as a favour. Moreover, the Abyssinian interpreter, Mr. Agon, whom I had sent on from Dungolo the previous evening to collect supplies for my detachment, on arrival, reported to me that he had overheard some of the loiterers around his tent discussing the probabilities of an attempt to plunder our small party being successful. Late in the afternoon I procured about 150 lbs. of barley brought from a distance, but nothing else. I therefore proposed to move towards Dolo, the next stage named in the native account in my possession as 19 miles distant with no water *en route* except a little at Mai Mukdun, 12 miles from Agoola. Received intelligence this evening that a re inforcement of 150 sabres under Lieutenant Colonel Loch, 3rd Light Cavalry, has arrived at Dungolo, the last stage 8 miles distant, and will join me to-morrow. I consequently arranged with Colonel Loch to pass Agoola and come on to Mai Mukdun, where I would await his arrival.

From Agoola to Mai Mukdun: The Water Supply.

8th February:—From camp on the left bank of the Agoola river to Mai Mukdun—8 miles.—Marched with the detachment at 6 A. M. As beforementioned the distance from Agoola to Mai Mukdun was, according to native accounts, 12 miles, and an insufficiency of water at the latter place was reported. We were also led to look for a plain road the whole way from Dungolo to Antalo. This march has proved to be only 8 miles instead of 12, but so far from being across a plain the ascents amount in the aggregate to upwards of 1,100 feet and the descents to 700, some of then very steep and rugged as will be described. On leaving the Agoola river the road approaches an offshoot to the eastern water-shed named Sullat by an easy rise over black soil for nearly 1¾ miles, rise 113 feet, roadway good, but covered with loose stones. After this a rise of 577 feet, in little more than a mile distance leads to the top af the pass. Included in this mile, are two steep rugged ascents of between 300 and 400 yards each. These will require to be made or avoided, as in their present state they are nearly impassable for mules, owing to the sharp angular firmly imbedded blocks of rock and loose stones, with which they are covered. The intermediate spaces are easy black soil slopes, cultivated ground. From the top of Sullat the road falls into the Koheim valley, upwards of 200 feet in half a mile, by a similarly rugged path to that just described. Easy undulating ground is then traversed for two miles one furlong. Rise 200 feet, nothing required here. From the Koheim valley to the top of the Untuffa spur is a steep rugged rise of 180 feet in three furlongs. Road partly choked by low jungle and over sharp angular limestone rocks as before. The first fall from Untuffa towards Mai Mukdun is 260 feet in ¾ of a mile partly bad, as before, partly good. The second fall to the upper springs of Mai Mukdun is about 290 feet in nearly a mile and a quarter. Road better than before, requiring only a little clearing in one or two places. The country throughout is sterile looking, like the Deccan in the hot season. From the Koheim valley onwards, however, a good deal of land is roughly ploughed. The supply of forage is very scanty *en route*, as also at Mai Mukdun itself. This is attributable to the large number of cattle in the vicinity. The water supply of Mai Mukdun is from springs, in an open valley of black soil. Hundreds of cattle are watered here, and the sources of the water as well as the small stream by which the outflow falls into the valley beneath, are choked with rank vegetation, and black mud, cattle dung, &c. I will have the springs cleared by the lascars before I leave, and ascertain the quantity of water yielded by them. Were the channel of the outflow below them cleaned and damned in rocky places by the pioneers, there would, I think, be ample water for a day for 1,500 men and about 2,000 animals. I will, however, afford full information on these points in the sketch plan which I purpose making of this encamping ground.† There appear to be plenty of cattle here and some grain. The latter is being brought in small quantities. Purchased a good bullock to slaughter for six dollars, giving back the skin. The inhabitants are Abyssinians, not Shohos. as at Agoola, and appear to be willing to give what they can in the way of supplies. To-morrow's report will contain fuller particulars on these points. A heavy thunder shower at 3 P. M. this day (8th instant). With continued rain, this black country would, it is feared, become very heavy to march over. The present light rains do not affect it in this respect. I would respectfully suggest that the bad parts of the route above described be cleared as soon as possible by additional working parties being employed, if necessary, as a large number of mules would take a long time to file through them in their present state. A great number would probably fall as some belonging to this detachment did, and thereby delayed the arrival of the rest. Apart from the present line, I am of opinion that a good cart road could be easily cleared across the tract of country under report by observing the common rules of road-making.

(Sd.) R. PHAYRE, Colonel,
Deputy Quarter Master General.

Halt at Mai Mukdun

Sunday, 9th February.—Halted at Mai-Mukdun. Lieut. Colonel Loch, 3rd Light Cavalry, with the following detachment joined this afternoon:—3rd Light Cavalry—1 European officer, 4 native officers, 9 non-commissioned officers, 62 rank and file, 90 public followers, 7 private followers, 37 mules, 2 bullocks, and 80 regimental horses. Scinde Horse—1 European officer (Lieutenant McNair), 4 native officers, 3 non-commissioned officers, 44 rank and file, 46 followers, 48 mules, 4 bullocks, and 52 regimental horses. Commissariat Department—1 officer (Lieutenant Shewell), 2 inspectors, 5 followers, 41 muleteers, and 108 mules—the latter of the Transport Corps. The pioneer detachment under Major Pierce, 10th N. I., is reported to be at or near Agoola. About sunset received a despatch, dated 6th instant, from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, placing the pioneer detachment under my orders and giving other instructions. The barley brought in during my two days' stay here was not sufficient for half the detachment. The supply of grass is also very scanty and distant from camp. The water supply would be sufficient for the force specified in my last report for one day if proper arrangements for bunding the outflow down the Mai Mukdun valley for about half a mile are made. All details connected with this will be seen in the accompanying plan, which will be forwarded through Major Pierce, commanding the pioneer force, together with this report, for his information and guidance. Major Pierce will also enclose with it, for His Excellency's information, a brief memorandum of the progress made and the work done by his detachment since coming under my orders at or near Agoola yesterday.

Sixth Day's March: Mai Mukdun to Dolo.

Monday, 10th February:—Mai Mukdun not being a suitable halting place for more than one day for the reasons stated, I marched this morning with the whole cavalry detachment to Dolo. Before leaving, wrote to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, a reply to his note of the 6th instant, forwarded it through Major Pierce for perusal and gave him orders relative to the clearance of bad parts of the road between Agoola and Mai Mukdun. Sent back to him Peter Bern, the interpreter, who had come on with Lieutenant Colonel Loch. The ascent of the Howatzo spur is commenced at the upper spring of the Mai Mukdun. The height attained to the Mahomedan tomb at the top is about 572 feet in a distance of 1 mile, 5 furlongs, and 22 yards. Parts of this are steep and very rugged, from the large angular slabs of limestone with which they are covered. In other places loose rolling stones only have to be removed to render the road easy for laden mules. Slippery sheet rocks should always be avoided by a slight *detour*—or if that is not possible be covered with a coating of gravel. This applies to many parts of the present march. From the summit of Howatzo, a fine view is obtained southward to Amba Antalo (which in a direct line appears to be from 14 to 16 miles distant) and westward and northward to the country traversed since leaving Addigerat and that below the western water-shed. The hills around are bare and sterile-looking, with long easy slopes running from east to west. Grass is very scanty, and there is little or no fuel. Howatzo forms the line of boundary between Haramat and Enderta in this part. The descent from it to the black soil plain of Harena—four furlongs fifty yards—is not very steep but it is very rugged, from the ledges of slippery rocks that it traverses, as also the loose stones with which it is strewed for the distance stated. Many mules, and one or two horses, fell from this cause during the march under report. It will be the duty of the pioneer force to turn or render more passable the places noted. Across the plain of Harena to the foot of Abaga Goonga spur, (mile 1, furlongs 5, yards 130):—nothing required here. Passed large herds of cattle, Inbahadya village to the left and the church of Harena Miriam on the right. Rise to top of Abaga Goonga 104 feet, distance 2 furlongs 20 yards;—Sheet limestone rock and slaty beds on the slopes. Reddish earth and trap boulders on top. There is some grass on this hill; passed a few camels grazing on it. It is thickly strewed with large boulders, which form the summit to the foot in the valley of the Dolo river—1 mile 117 yards, with 445 feet of fall—render the narrow path not only very difficult, but dangerous. Were there time to arrange it so, it would be advisable to select a new line altogether down this steep rugged hill. I propose examining it to-day or to-morrow with that object. From the pass to the right bank of the river Dolo—distance 1 mile 3 furlongs, 163 yards and thence to camp 2 furlongs 76 yards-the road is good and nearly level except at the narrow rocky ridge called Toga Eishen, across which a good road must be made for about 100 yards.

* There is a low point in the eastern water-shed at the head of the Agoola valley, which promises an easy road into the lowlands from the head of the Agoola valley, estimated to be about four or five miles distant as the crow flies. The natives here say that it is only three days' journey for laden camels from this to the salt plain below The Agoola valley offers a better line to the coast than that from Dungolo through Absbi Dura, so far as I could judge from a bird's-eye view of the country in both cases.

† Since this was written I have had the upper spring cleaned and find that a strong jet of water wells up vertically from the ground. There are other springs lower down at half a mile or so down stream. There is a strong flow of water over a precipice, the discharge of which shall be guaged to-day (9th inst.) but I am now satisfied that the supply is adequate for our purposes as a halting-place for a day *en route* to Antalo.

Proposed Encampment at Dolo.

There is a fine open encamping gound at Dolo, about fifty feet above the level of the river on its left bank. It is covered with excellent grass. The head men of the village came out to meet me on arrival, and had already collected some grain, wheat, and barley in compliance with the message that I had sent to them on the previous day. I presented them with five dollars in His Excellency's name, and assured them that if they would collect grain of all kinds, firewood, &c. for the Commissariat that their civility in doing so would be rewarded. They presented to me some very good Abyssinian (wheaten) bread, and Lieut. Shewell will ascertain how it is made, and whether we could not purchase some regularly. They informed me that Antalo is about 16 miles from this, and if their account be nearly right (as I believe it to be) the correct distances from Addigerat would be as follows:—

	miles	fur.	yards
To Mai Wuhiz	13	6	155
" Adabaga	15	1	106
" Dungolo Camp, (north of gorge, nearly half way	8	5	42
" Agoola River	9	4	10
" Mai Mukdun	7	7	10
" Dolo River	6	6	156
" Erkhulleet	8	0	0
" Antalo	8	0	0
	77	7	169

instead of 96 miles, as computed from the native account. Dangolo being nearly half way and well supplied with forage, water, grain, a moderate stock of firewood, &c., is the best place for a cavalry detachment, Commissariat depot, &c., on the line of communication. A plan of the ground selected for the camp is enclosed. At Agoola and Mai Mukdun a few supplies of grain, &c. may be obtained, but being near the water-shed and partly inhabited by Tettals and other lowland tribes, the supply will not, I think, be regular, except with assistance from the Tigre chiefs. Attempts at robbery may be expected of them. At Dolo, where my camp now is, there appears to be a good supply of everything except firewood, which will have to be brought from a distance. The water in the river bed is not pleasant for men to drink, as it is stagnant, but there is a supply of excellent water flowing out of the hill side from the south side of camp, as will be shown in the plan of camp at Dolo under preparation. There is good flowing water further down the valley in the bed of the Dolo. The part referred to as not good is where the road crosses the river. The people are obliging and most ready to assist us to the extent of their power. I purpose staying here for a day or two to allow the pioneer detachment and General Colling's column to close up within a march or so of me. Further report will be made to-morrow.

(Signed) R. PHAYRE, Colonel,
Deputy Quarter Master, General.
Dolo 11th February.

In connection with the report of the Deputy Quarter Master General, the following letter has been issued by the Quarter Master General.

From the Quarter Master General of the Army,
To the Secretary to Government,
Military Department.
Quarter Master General's Office,
Bombay, 21st March 1868.

Sir,—I am directed to forward for submission to His Excellency the Governor, the accompanying report and sketch from the Deputy Quarter Master General in Abyssinia, which arrived by post this morning from Poona, to which place it was addressed.

I am desired to say that as General Gordon has not had leisure to peruse this report, he would solicit an early return of these documents, unless it is the intention of Government to print them, in which case a few copies would be desirable for office record.

I am also to add that duplicates have been furnished to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India and the Quarter Master General, Horse Guards, direct from Abyssinia.—I have &c.

J. S. GELL, Colonel,
Quarter Master General.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(*By direct Overland Telegraph*)

DEBATE ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS

LONDON, 2nd March, Noon.

In the House of Commons last night a debate took place on the Alabama claims.

Lord Stanley in a speech defended the course adopted relative to the question of arbitration, and announced that Mr. Seward had suggested the appointment of a general commission to which all claims might be referred. In reply he had requested Mr. Seward to put his suggestions into formal shape.

Sir Stafford Northcote replying, to a member, said that he had received no communication from the Government of India relative to the intro. duction of a gold currency since January 1867.

In the same sitting of the House Major Ansom's Committee on the question of employing Indian troops in the Colonies was reappointed.

Lamb is the winner of the Liverpool Steeple chase.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

G. M. Hamilton, General T. M. Lawrence, Major J. R Stack, and Charles Fraser.

THE MINISTRY.—THE PRUSSIAN CHAMBERS

LONDON, 2nd March, Afternoon.

Mr. Sclater Booth has been appointed to succeed Mr. Hunt, and Mr. Page Wood will be the successor of Lord Cairns in the Reconstructed Ministry.

Mr. Honner has been appointed to succeed Mr. Justice Shee.

Milfari has resigned (sic).

The *Times* of to-day, referring to telegraphic communication with the East, advocates a guaranteed line from Suez to India.

The King of Prussia has prorogued the Chambers. His Majesty contends in his speech that it has been his incessant endeavour to preserve and consolidate the peace of Europe.

Baron de Budberg has returned to Paris, and has given assurances of the pacific policy of Prussia.

LONDON, 3rd March, Morning.

Sir Arthur Anderson, Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, is dead.

The *Times* of to-day remarks that the story of the exploration to Thibet shows the sagacity of His Excellency Sir John Lawrence in discouraging official messages to such countries.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steadier.

Fair Dhollera 8½d.

The Manchester Market also showed an improvement.

7 lb. Shirtings 8s. 9d.
8¼ " 10s. 3d.
No. 40's Twist 1s. 2½d.

The sum of £124,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day.

The ship *Governer General* has arrived.

LONDON, 5th March, Afternoon.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is active.
Fair Dhollera 8½d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending to-day show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes..........£11,375,000
Bills discounted £17,500,000
Bullion £21,125,000

LONDON, 6th March, Noon.

The King of Prussia has issued a decree, placing the private fortune of the King of Hanover under sequestration.

In a debate of the French Chambers yesterday, M. Rouher declared that the foreign relations of the Government were excellent, and added that the clouds which began to appear had now been entirely dispelled.

England has announced her adhesion to the International Telegraph Convention of 1865 respecting the lines to India, whereby the tariff for messages is reduced from £5 to £4 per twenty words.

Liverpool Weekly Cotton Report.

Week's sales	77,000	bales.
" Import	101,000	"
" Surats	7,000	"
Total stock	325,000	"

Afternoon.

The Cotton Market has closed irregular.
Fair Dhollera 8½d.
The Manchester Market is steady.
7 lb. Shirtings .... 9s.
8¼ " .... 10s. 6d.
40's Twist......... 1s. 3d.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALE'S TO IRELAND.

LONDON, 10th March.

It is announced that the Prince of Wales will go on a visit to Ireland at Easter for installation as a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick.

The Scotch Reform Bill has been read a second time.

Sir Stafford Northcte has introduced a Bill enabling guaranteed Indian Railways to issue debenture stock.

The French Chambers have passed the Press and Army Contingent Bills almost unanimously.

The Homeward Calcutta mail of the 9th ultimo reached Suez on the 3rd instant.

DEBATE ON IRELAND.

LONDON, 11th March.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Maguire moved that the present condition of Ireland be taken into immediate consideration. He dwelt upon the wrongs and grievances of the country, which he thought were analogous to those of Poland.

In reply Earl Mayo (? Lord Naas) declared that the condition of Ireland had greatly improved, and announced that Bills would be introduced for facilitating compensation for the improvement of land by tenants.

The Irish Reform Bill would be brought forward during the first week after the Easter recess. Bills would also be introduced respecting Irish Railways, and the establishment of a Catholic University, but the House would not be asked to legislate relative to the Church establishment during the present session.

The debate was subsequently adjourned until Thursday the 12th instant.

A Customs Commercial Treaty between Austria and the German Confederation has been concluded.

The transport *Crocodile* has sailed for Alexandria.

Frederick Augustus Glover, Esq., and Baboo Dwarkanauth Mitter have been gazetted Judges of the High Court of Judicature, Fort William, Bengal.

LONDON, 12th March.

Mackay has been acquitted of the charge of murder.

The Navy estimates for the present year show an increase of £201,037.

The *Moniteur* of this morning states shat the pacific tendencies of the European Governments daily increase.

CONTINUED DEBATE ON IRELAND.

LONDON, 13th March, Noon.

The debate on Ireland was resumed in the House of Commons last night.

Messrs. Horsman, How ? (Lowe) and Mills attacked the ministerial programme. Mr. Gathorne Hardy in reply defended the Government.

The debate is expected to last several days.

DEBATE ON IRELAND.

LONDON, 14th March.

In yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons the debate on Ireland was continued.

The majority of the speakers condemned the endowment of a Catholic University, but declared the Church question to be urgent.

Sir Stafford Northcote made a speech declaring that it was impossible to withdraw the endowment of the Protestant Church.

Mr. Bright delivered an effective speech, in which he advocated his plan for adjusting the Church and Land questions.

The London Press of this morning express disappointment at the debate, and believe no practical result will follow.

Mr. Giffard has been appointed to fill the vacant Vice-Chancellorship.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company has made a reduction of ½ per cent. on silver freight to India and ¼ per cent. to China.

The following names appear in the Obituary of the week:—General Macgregor of the Bengal Infantry, and Colonels Brooking and Meredith of the Madras army.

The Calcutta mail of the 9th ultimo was delivered in London to-day.

AMERICA.

By Atlantic Telegraph

WASHINGTON, 1st March.

President Johnson has been summoned to appear before the Senate on the 13th inst.

WASHINGTON, 2nd March.

The House of representatives hrs adopted the articles of impeachment against President Johnson for violation of his tenure of office and on account of the Army Bills.

NEW YORK, 11th March.

Telegrams received here state that the Republicans have gained the Hampshire elections.

TRIAL OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, 13th March.

President Johnson's trial has commenced. The Senate has ordered him to file his reply to the articles of impeachment before the 23rd instant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The lessees of the Government Ice House beg to intimate to the Editor of the *Gazette* that a letter signed "The Sufferer" in this morning's issue of the *Gazette* is calculated to give a wrong impression, as far as this Ice House is concerned.

The lessees of the Government Ice House advertize that "in cases of illness, ice may be had at the Fort Ice House at night," and no applicant, in case of illness, has ever been turned away at any hour of the night, or on Sundays after 10 A. M. with or without a doctor's certificate, as very many in Bombay can testify.

Government Ice House, No. 2 Apollo Street, Bombay, 21st March.

BOMBAY.

On Saturday last a large number of candidates for the examination for the office of Moonsiff appeared on the Appellate side of the High Court to present their certificates to the Registrar.

From next year only persons thoroughly conversant with the English language will be admitted in the examination for the office of Moonsiff.

It is believed that the next meeting of the Council of His Excellency the Governor for the purpose of making laws and regulations will be held at the end of April next.

The following passengers sailed yesterday per transport steamer *Madras*, Captain Coleman, to Aden and Annesley Bay:—Mr. Millington, Captain Morris, 95 Regt, Mr. Watson, Mr. Allen.

We hear that the Abkaree Commission, appointed some time ago to report on the Abkaree revenue of this Presidency, has been abolished by Government.

The following passengers arrived on Saturday per steamer *Kurrachee*, Captain Cottier, from Bussorah:—Mr. Roberts, 2 ladies, and 2 children; Mr. and Mrs. Robertson; Mr. de Bycooski; Mr. Murdock; and Mr. Hall.

On Saturday last a Mussulman named Sheik Ally Sheik Mooktum was sent by the Senior Magistrate of Police to the House of Correction for four calendar months for stealing a box of mathematical instruments, worth Rs. 49, belonging to Mr. B. Milligon.

The following additional passengers proceeded per P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Baroda*, Captain N. W. Haselwood, for Aden and Suez on Saturday:—

For Marseilles.—Mr. Ralli, Mr. Edmund Dalbosset, Majo Lambert, and Mr. Sherwood.
For Southampton.—Mrs. Beale, Dr. Watts, Mr. Heitner, Hon. Stewart Gladstone, Mr. G. Jordan, and Mr. O. M. Dalyell.
For Suez.—Mr. Clark, Captain and Mrs. Finch, and Major Woodhouse.

We beg to remind our readers that the annual exhibition of the schools of the Parsee Girls' School Association will take place this day at a quarter before 5 P. M. at the residence of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Malabar Hill, when the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis will preside, and Mrs. Seymour Fitzgerald will distribute the prizes.

The Stabbing Case.—Peter Murphy, seaman of the British ship *Tennyson*, was on Saturday last brought up on remand at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. J. P. Bickersteth, and charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Charles McBride, seaman of the same ship, by means of a knife. After the examination of two witnesses His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry till Thursday the 26th instant.

Programme of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, on the Esplanade, this evening:—

March	" De la Victoire"	Kuhe.
Overture	" Floris du Nanner"	Oberthen.
Selection ...(Op.)...	" Rigoletto"	Verdi.
Valse	" Priscilla"	Lamotte.
Selection ...(Op.)...	" Der Wildschutz"	Lortzing.
Quadrille	" Les Fete des Lilas"	Lamotte.
Galop	" Ceres"	Kuhner.

Succaram Ragoo, a carcoon (writer) in the police establishment of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was charged on Saturday last, before Mr. R. H. Showell, second Magistrate of Police, for asking or taking a bribe or unauthorised reward of rupees five, from one Sheik Ally Cassim, he being a member of the police force, or being employed in a police office. After the examination of several witnesses, the Magistrate adjudged the prisoner guilty and fined him Rs. 100, or in default, to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

The steamer *Lord Elphinstone*, Captain T. C. R. Carpendale, arrived in harbour on Saturday afternoon from Beypore, with details of time-expired men under command of Lieutenant Cameron of H. M.'s 19th Regt. The details consist of men and their families of the 16th Lancers (Queen's) Royal Artillery, 19th Regt., Pensioners; and Public Works Department, and there were also Mr. Macpherson Quartermaster 19th Regt., in medical chage, and Lieut. Stainforth.

An application was made to Mr. Justice Westropp at the High Court on Saturday, for an order that all shareholders in the Alliance Bank who do not send their claims for dividend before the 27th May should be precluded from sharing in the assets; but the application being opposed by a shareholder on the ground that sufficient information as to the sale of the assets of the Company had not been given by the liquidators (who were stated to have refused to tell the name of the purchaser), the matter was adjourned till Saturday next, in order that an affidavit in reply might be filed.

Yesterday afternoon the P. and O. Company s. s. *Ellora*, J. S. Murray, commander, arrived here at 2-30 P. M. with sailing transport *Corona* in tow from Kurrachee, having on board the depot 33rd Regt. which is to proceed to England in the *Jumna*. The following were the passengers per transport ship *Corona*, Captain Cowdace:—5 officers, lady, 1 schoolmaster and wife, 4 children, 66 rank and file, 45 women, 88 children, 26 details, 5 women and 13 children. Per transport steamer *Ellora*:—Mr. Hogg, 2nd Belooch Regiment.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT "SULTAN."

The P. & O. Company's s. s. *Sultan*, transport No. 24 B., arrived in the harbour here on Saturday evening from Annesley Bay. She sailed on the 9th inst., and shortly after leaving passed the following transport vessels bound for the Bay:—No. 126 *Stag*, 149 *Scimitar*, No. 155 *Etherial*, No. 27 *Altcar*, No. 173 *Exonia*, and No. 142 *Ann*. Then on the 11th she passed the *Tynemouth*, with mails for Annesley Bay, laying anchored of *Ras Gou*—25 miles east of Aden. Sent aboard to ascertain the cause of the detention, and learning that she was unable to proceed owing to a failure of the engines, reported this on arrival at Aden on the afternoon of the 11th. The steamer *Spiteful* was lying there, and she left on the same day—with General Russell *en route* to Zoula—to tow the *Tynemouth* to Annesley Bay. At Aden the *Legion of Honor* was embarking cavalry from Bengal for Annesley Bay. The *Sultan* waited twenty fours at Aden, expecting the arrival of the mail from England, but as that did not reach she was ordered to proceed. On the 14th she passed a steamer to the west in company with a tug—supposed to be the *Tanjore*, which had preceded the *Sultan* from Annesley Bay in tow of the *Mauritius*. On the 16th another transport buggalow was passed, supposed to be No. 29, coming to Bombay; on the 19th another large transport was passed; and on the 21st the *Baroda* was passed leaving Bombay. The *Sultan* had rather a slow passage with light south-easterly winds nearly the whole way.

The following is a summary of the troops (unfits) conveyed by the *Sultan*:—From Annesley Bay to Bombay, 23 rank and file, 233 public followers, and 157 private followers—416; landed at Aden from Annesley Bay, 77 public followers; conveyed from Aden to Bombay, 22 rank and file and public followers. A number of these from Annesley Bay are the Arabs referred to in the reports of the Sanitary Officer there, as declining to commence work when they knew what they had to do; and these fellows, though strong and healthy, have obstinately refused to do any work during the whole voyage. Six deaths occurred during the voyage. This transport also brings as cargo a 110-pounder Armstrong gun with gear from Aden for repairs at Bombay, and an anchor stock from H. M.'s *Nymph* at Annesley Bay for Government yard here.

The following are the European military passengers on board:—Dr. Boate, medical officer in charge; Mr. Gardiner, postmaster, Zoula; Mr. Arthur Shanks, engineer from H. M.'s *Octavia*; J. D. Rozario, acting hospital steward; Conductor Ryan; Mr. King, clerk; Mr. Muller, fireman, Railway Engineer's Department; Mr. Fitzgerald and wife, conductor, from Aden.

FORT POLICE COURT.—21st March.

(Before J. P. Bickersteth, Esq.)

Furious Driving.—Ismael Ibrahim, a hack buggy driver, was charged with driving a vehicle at the Apollo Bunder in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of two rupees.

Assault.—Kishna Dewjee was charged with assaulting one Dwarka Ruckmajee. The prosecutor was going along the Mandvee Road on Saturday last, when the defendant called him and gave him a blow on his chest. The prisoner was convicted and sent to the House of Correction for three days.

French Leave.—A native seaman, of the British ship *Chanticleer*, was charged with absenting himself without leave. The prisoner expressed his willingness to go on board, and His Worship made an order accordingly.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

THE BOILER EXPLOSION AT CARNAC BUNDER.

ADJOURNED INQUEST.

THE inquest on the body of Govind Rowjee, who was killed by the boiler explosion at Carnac Bunder on Wednesday afternoon, was resumed on Saturday morning by Dr. Hewlett and a jury.

Mouji Gunnoo deposed:—I am a blacksmith working at Mr. Millar's workshops on Carnac Bunder. I knew the deceased Govind Rowjee, who was a labourer in the same workshops. I saw him there on the 18th March. He was working there all the morning. I last saw him at work when we all left off working to take our mid-day meal. I did not see what became of him; he stopped in the building when I went outside. I have been working at these workshops for the last six months. There was one fireman employed at the boiler which exploded. He had been only engaged and working for about fifteen days—there was no engineer. After eating my mid-day meal I lay down and went to sleep in the buildings at a distance of about fifty feet from the boiler. I was awakened out of my sleep by the noise of an explosion and by being scalded with hot water from the boiler. I was taken outside and sent to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. I do not know what became of the deceased nor of the fireman.

Mr. Fraser, of the firm of Messrs. Fraser and Millar, was next examined after being told by the Coroner that he was at liberty to decline to answer any questions. He deposed: —I am joint partner with Mr. Miller of the Carnac Iron Works. Deceased was a labourer employed in the workshop where the boiler is situated which was used for driving the machinery. The fireman, by name Mahomed Ali, had been employed for about two months and a half. He was the only fireman employed at this boiler, and he worked under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Millar or myself. The boiler was made by the firm of Young Brothers, Perth. It was of seven nominal horse power. It was purchased about fourteen months ago and has been in use for the last thirteen months. It was guaged to bear a pressure of 43 lbs. on the square inch. The boiler is a Cornish boiler, 12 feet long by 3 feet 9 inches diameter, with an internal oval flue 2' 6" by 2.' The length of the fire bars was four feet. The boiler was enclosed into a brick seating. There was a feed pump attached to the engine, which was connected with a water tank situated in a brick building outside the boiler. If steam was up there was no other means of putting water into the boiler unless the engines were started. The safety valve blew off steam at 43 lbs. The working pressure has 35 lbs. I have only seen 43 lbs. pressure on one or two occasions when steam escaped through the safety valve. I had no doubts as to working up to 43 lbs.—in my opinion that was a safe pressure to work at, but I had no necessity to work beyond 35 lbs. The boiler was last cleaned a month ago, and some little defects remedied—a slight leak at one of the guage cocks being repaired at the same time. The safety valve was not attached to the boiler when we bought it: we fitted that on ourselves. We used about 7 cwt. of coal per day and worked for a period of ten hours. We never had a scarcity of water in the boiler when working. On one occasion, about six months ago, I thought there was a scarcity of water—not a dangerous scarcity, but a little lower than it should have been—and I immediately had the fire taken out. I do not think the boiler plates were burnt by any cause such as the above on any occasion previous to the explosion. On the 18th March the fires were lighted at about 5-30 A. M., steam was got up at six: half of the machinery was put to work, and remained so up till one o'clock. There was a fireman attached to the boiler named Mahomed Ali. He came to work at 5 o'clock as usual on the 18th March and remained there till one o'clock. I saw the boiler at a little past twelve, and saw that the guage indicated a proper quantity of water in the boiler. Steam was up at this time, and the pressure was 35 lbs. I left the boiler in charge of the fireman and then went to the workshops. I did not leave the buildings. I thought that the fireman was quite capable of managing the boiler, otherwise I would not have left. He did not come to us with any written character, but I saw him for four or five days and tested his knowledge before I engaged him to see that he was acquainted with every part of the boiler. I had every confidence in him—in fact he knew his work better than the man he had replaced. I passed the boiler again at about five minutes past one and then went up to my tiffin. The fireman came to me as I passed and reported as usual that everything was right. No one came to report to me and I heard no more about the boiler till about ten minutes to two, when I heard, whilst upstairs, the noise of an explosion. It did not seem very loud to me, it was more soft. I then came down stairs and saw Mahomed Ali sitting in a corner injured. The workmen crowded round me and I gave orders to get him taken out and laid down. The man was then breathing but only gave several gasps; and on seeing him out and that there was no chance of life I went away to see what was the matter with the boilers. I found that the flue had collapsed, that the fire-bars had been blown out on this man and killed him, that the brick work at the back of the boiler had been blown out towards the other houses, and that the safety valve was blown out to a distance of about seven or eight yards. I cannot ascribe any cause for the explosion. I think it is hardly possible that it could have proceeded from want of water—it may have been.

The Coroner—Do you think it proceeded from the plates above the fire getting hot?—No. They could not have been hot.

If there was water they could not have been hot?—No.

Then do you think there must have been water on the plates above the fire?—I see no reason why there should not.

Do you think it proceeded from the inferior quality of the iron plates?—Well, I have examined some of the plates since, and the iron appears to me to be of inferior quality.

Do you think that from its construction the boiler was a strong one?—Well, not a *strong* one; but I thought the fault of the construction would not materially affect the boiler with that pressure.

If the valve had been round instead of oval, would it not have been stronger?—Yes, it would have been much stronger.

But you did not think the pressure you intended to give it would be dangerous even with an oval valve?—Witness—No, coming from so celebrated makers as Young Brothers of Perth, I did not think it would be unsafe.

Examination continued.—When I attached the safety valve I calculated the pressure at which the steam would blow off by the principle of the lever. After it was fitted I did not test it by hydraulic pressure. At one o'clock the men went to their dinner and the engine was then stopped, the damper shut and the doors of the boiler opened—so that there was a black fire and little steam generating. These are the standing orders, but I cannot say whether this course was pursued on the 18th. There is one water blew-off attached to the bottom of the boiler. This is opened only once a week when we wish to blow out any sediment.

A Juror—Have you deemed it safe after finding the defect on the occasion of cleaning to work the boiler up to the original pressure?—There was no connection, and if I had seen any defect I would, for my own sake, have stopped the boiler.

Another juror remarked here that the pressure must have been about 35 lbs. when the valve was blown out, and that it would be almost necessary to hear the evidence of the foreman as to his conduct.

The Coroner replied that Mr. MacDonald, who was suggesting questions as to the engineering matters, would be able afterwards to explain the first matter, and as to the evidence of the fireman he learned the man was so hurt that he could not be present that day, so that the inquest would be adjourned for his evidence.

Witness—(in reply to questions suggested to the Coroner)—I did not examine the condition of the safety valve on the morning of the 18th. I was not present when the fires were lighted that morning, but I am informed that Mr. Millar was and found all right. I have never known this particular safety valve to get out of order. It was not stiff. Of course there was a possibility of fastening it down by putting on extra weights, but no man in his senses would have done so unless with the intention of causing an accident. No safety valve is secure against this unless it be locked up.

Mr. Alexander Millar—I am joint proprietor with Mr. Fraser of the Carnac Iron Works. I live on the premises. At 6 o'clock A.M on the 18th inst. I visited the workshops. The fires were lighted in the boiler that was used for driving the machinery. Steam was up. There was a pressure of 35 lbs. on the square inch. This is our working pressure. I blew the water out of the water guage. It was in working order; I did not examine the safety valve. I saw that the safety valve was in working order on the 14th, but since that date I did not examine it. In my opinion the fireman, who was in charge of the boiler, was quite competent to take charge of it. He was a very careful man. I left the workshops at about 11 o'ckock in the morning of the 18th, and did not return until after the explosion. I have examined the boiler since the explosion, but cannot form any opinion as to the cause of the explosion. I do not think it occurred from want of water in the boiler. I judge from the appearance of soot on the surface of the iron plates above the fire that there must have been a sufficiency of water. The iron in some of the plates appears to be of inferior quality.

Mr. George MacDonald—I am superintendent of the Municipal workshop, and have been requested by the Municipal Commissioner to examine the boiler that has exploded in the shops of the Carnac Iron Works. I attended at the inquest on 18th March, and as the boiler was still warm I could not get inside. I find that the boiler is of the Cornish tubercular principle, 12 feet long, 3 feet 6 inches in diameter, with an elliptical flue 2' 6" by 2'. The ends are turned over to the outer shell, while they are connected by an angle run to the external flue. The boiler is made of five-sixteenth or three-eighteenth inch plate. The plate is of very unequal thickness throughout. The safety valve is two and three-quarter inches in diameter, and loaded to withstand a pressure of about 42 lbs. to the square inch. I have often visited the works previous to the explosion, and have seen a pressure of 35 lbs. indicated on the steam guage. On the 20th I thoroughly examined the boiler and all its mountings. I have had the external flue removed, and find that it is composed of plates four feet long, that is, there are three plates in the length of the boiler. The centre plate is broken away from the two end ones for a half of the circumference of the external flue, and also along one side. Beyond this it was torn in various other places, and the piece now produced before the jury was that piece which was partly over the fire. This plate was broken into two pieces by the stroke of a 14 lbs. hammer, for a distance of eighteen inches. I have no hesitation in stating that the iron is of an inferior quality, and that the boiler was burst from the effects of too high a pressure. There may at some time have been a deficiency of water in the boiler, but the cross section of the plate broken by a hammer and cut from the sheets do not justify me in holding the opinion that the explosion proceeded from shortness of water—the soot upon the flue proves the contrary. Had there been a shortness of water, the plate now produced would have been perfectly clean; the boiler was as clean as might be expected, having only a slight thickness of incrustation. The safety valve was in very good order. I am of opinion the form of construction is a weak one, and I do not think that the boiler should have been worked over a 20 lbs. pressure. I think a Government inspector of machinery is very much needed in Bombay, and I think if there was one appointed by Government, that this boiler would not have been allowed to be worked above that pressure. The slight defects that Mr. Fraser mentioned could not by any possibility have affected the safety of the boiler. In any case I think it was always unsafe to work this boiler at 35 lbs. pressure on the square inch, but engineers are so divided on this point, that a man was fully justified in working such a boiler up to 40 lbs. pressure on the square inch. No one in his senses would have loaded the safety valve, and doing so would not have saved the fireman any work.

The Coroner then said this was all the evidence to be heard that day, but he quite concurred with the foreman of the jury that it was very necessary to have the evidence of the fireman who was at the boiler, in order to ascertain from himself what he actually did on the 18th inst:—whether or not he opened the boiler doors at one o'clock, and attended to the standing orders as explained by Mr. Fraser. That man had, however, received severe injuries, and was not able to attend the inquest at present. He was informed he might be recovered within a week, and therefore this inquest would be adjourned till Monday week at eleven o'clock.

Some conversation here took place as to the hearing of other practical witnesses. The jury remarked that they had at present only the report and opinion of Mr. MacDonald to depend upon, and it might be satisfactory to them, as well as a relief to Mr. MacDonald's mind, that other engineers should be examined. The Coroner replied that he would be very glad to hear the opinions of Mr. McKinlay or other skilled gentlemen brought by Messrs. Fraser and Millar or others, but that he did not care to grant summonses for such. The ultimate understanding seemed to be that other engineers would be heard next week, and the inquest was then adjourned.

HIGH COURT:—APPELLATE SIDE.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER.)

MURDER.—Rama Wullud Shivapa was charged before F. Lloyd, Esq., Session Judge of Poona, with the murder of Nile, his wife. The Session Judge charged the jury to the following effect:—

The accused Rama Wullud Shivapa is charged with the murder of his wife Nile. The evidence of the juror Kedaree and of the Civil Surgeon of Sholapore fully prove the death of Nile, and that death was caused by various stabs that might have been inflicted with such an instrument as the clasp knife before the Court. The nature of the wounds is fully described by the witnesses; one of them was on the skull, and the portion of the skull so wounded has been sent up by the Civil Surgeon and is now before the Court. The crime is alleged to have been committed on Sunday the 19th January, and on that morning witness Bunee, sister of accused, had been sent to another sister's house. On coming home she heard Nile calling out, she herself then raised an alarm, and she states that one Shaik Rajoo came to her assistance and that they both then pushed open the door, which was fastened on the inside, and found both Nile and Rama lying on the ground, their clothes saturated with blood. Shaik Rajoo corroborates Bunee's statement, and further says that on running to the house Tooka Pooree accompanied him, and through a hole in the wall he saw accused once stab his wife. After opening the door he was so frightened at the sight of blood that he went away. Tookaram (who is not alluded to by Bunee) corroborates this evidence, and of course, if you believe the evidence of these witnesses, there is ample proof against the accused. It is for you, gentlemen, to determine how far their evidence is trustworthy. For the defence it has been alleged that these witnesses could not have seen what was occurring inside. When the door was pushed open, accused and his wife were both found in the house and no one else; she was lying in a pool of blood insensible, but still alive, and never spoke. Accused's garments were also covered with blood. The evidence of Khoosaba, that by an inclination of the head, deceased intimated that her husband was her murderer, you must not rely on. It is not evidence, and we have no proof that she was in a state that she could understand anything said to her. Accused denies the crime and tries to shift the guilt on Tookaram Purit, but has no evidence in support of his allegation. He admits that at the time his wife was murdered he was in the house with her. The wounds he had on his own person were very slight, and would not account for his clothes being saturated with blood. He alleges they were inflicted by Tookaram, but they were not of a nature such as a man armed with a knife would have been likely to inflict on a person from whom he was struggling to escape. The defence is wholly unsupported. I leave the case in your hands, recommending it to your earnest consideration. If you believe the evidence it will be your duty to give a verdict of guilty, but if you entertain a reasonable doubt the accused should have the benefit thereof.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty against the accused, and the Court, under section 302 of the Indian Penal Coda, sentenced him to death.

The High Court, on a review of the case, confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the accused.

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No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
Interest.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.
Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
Bombay, 21st March, 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £387,625.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	...at 1s. 11 3/8d. per Rupee.	
4 do.	...at 1s. 11½d.	"
3 do.	...at 1s. 11 3/16d.	"
2 do.	...at 1s. 11 1/8d.	"
1 do.	...at 1s. 11 1/16d.	"
On demand	...at 1s. 11d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	...at 1s. 10 15/16d.	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	...at 1s. 10 7/8d.	"

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS
Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.
Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
G. W. BOOKER, Manager, Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 19th March, 1868

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a high caste Bay Arab HORSE. Height 14-2¾. Age 5 years. Weight carrier. Also a four-wheeled DOG CART, with HOOD, and HORSE, and set of single HARNESS—owner going home. Apply to ALI ABDOOLAH, Byculla Commission Stables.

BY recent Overland Steamer, a large selection of—
REAL MEERSCHAUM PIPES, of the best manufacture,
PLAIN AND SILVER MOUNTED,
MEERSCHAUM CIGAR HOLDERS,
BRIAR WOOD PIPES,
and a variety of Smokers' requisites.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA.—JUST arrived per "JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small Boxes.
Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Soughwong.—Worth Trial.
Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—A large selection of—
CARPET BAGS,
COURIER BAGS,
LADIES' DRESSING BAGS,
GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING BAGS,
LADIES' HAND BAGS,
CANVAS CLOTHES BAGS,
OVERLAND TRUNKS,
PURSES AND POCKET BOOKS,
RAILWAY RUGS AND STRAPS,
&c., &c., &c.,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

KINLOCH AND ALLAN IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron 20, 22, and 24 gauge.
" Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes.
Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Rivets, Bolts, and Nuts.
Nails, Oils, Paints, Rope.
India Rubber Sheet.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
Steam Gauges and Gauge Glasses.
Lambert's Bib and Stop Cocks.
Hardware.
Estimates given for all classes of Iron Work.
Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.
CARRIAGE AND PAIR OF HORSES FOR SALE.
The property of a Gentleman about to proceed to England.
A first-class nearly new English-built light Landau, by J. Buchanan & Co., Glasgow, with a pair of fast trotting Bay Australian Horses, and a set of nearly new plated mounted Harness complete.
The above to be seen on a day's previous notice to the undersigned.
The property of a Gentleman.
A first-rate very handsome and nearly new full size Miniature Brougham, with circular Glasses on front, lamps and pole, by Laurie and Manner, expressly built to order for India.
A nearly new four-seated Open Carriage, with lamps and pole, by Windower.
The property of an Officer.
A nearly new high-wheeled Hansom Cab with Lamps.
ALSO,
A full size Miniature Brougham, by Edwin Kesterton, Longacre.
A nearly new and light Mail Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.
Ditto Ditto Buggy with Lamps by Ditto.
The above two Carriages are thoroughly repaired.
1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Sole, and Shafts, by "Jones," of Southampton.
1 Ditto very small self-driving Poney Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts.
1 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.
1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving box.
1 English-built door Shigram, by Laing and Melvill.
1 Ditto Brougham ditto by E. Davis.
1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.
ALSO,
1 New and light Palkie office Shigram, with lamps and Shaft.
One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses on front.
And also,
A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.
One Ditto high wheeled Vaggonette with moveable Hood.
Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.
A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.
One do. Waggonette by Barton & Son.
One Ditto Ditto full size Miniature with Do. by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.
Three very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.
A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.
And also,
A few Iron Carriage Lifters for greasing Carriages.
Just unpacked.
A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Buggies, and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami leathers, Horse Clothings, Gentlemen's Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jameison's and Jones' Harness Composition, Bradley's Plate Powder, Steel Pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, &c.
A Fresh Batch of New Malvern Dog-Carts.
The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.
Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned, on application.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 1868.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—In many outward diseases, when the best surgical aid had been sought and the profoundest skill had been unsuccessful in establishing a cure, the remarkable remedies discovered by professor Holloway have accomplished that desirable object. In every generation men are found who leave the beaten track and succeed in finding an easier and shorter road, and such was Holloway when he tried his then new remedies, and saw the foulest ulcers, the most intense inflammations, and the worst scrofulous diseases yield to his Ointment and Pills. Both his preparations soothe, heal, and purify. The one assists the other most materially in effecting cures and renewing strength by giving to exhausted nature just what she most needed.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, per *Munsoory*, from Maulmein, 10 PEGU PONYS, in good condition. Can be seen on board, or enquire at Messrs. HORMUSJEE and JAMSETJEE, Dubash, New Victoria Building.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—Two Locomotives, one manufactured at the Atlas Works, Manchester, and the other by Neilson, of Glasgow. Also duplicate Machinery for the same.
Forfurther particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dosabhai, Mocnshie, Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummum Street.

CAPE HORSES FOR SALE.—Expected daily to arrive from the Cape of Good Hope, by the Ship *Belle of the South*, 60 well-bred, short-legged, active HORSES, expressly selected for Artillery, Cavalry, and Carriage purposes. Due Notice will be given of the Ship's arrival.
Bombay, 17th March 1868.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

JUST LANDED EX "MONTROSE."—FOR SALE, a full size BILLIARD TABLE, of solid Mahogany, by Thurston, with Slate Bed, Cloth, Billiard Balls, Cues, Rests, Marking Board, &c., complete. Sets of single HARNESS plated on German Silver. Double-barrel RIFLES by "Reilly," of Oxford Street, in cases complete. Apply to NANSEE PARPIA, Parell Road, Byculla.
Bombay, 10th March 1868.

HAM IN CANVASS by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
Per lb.	...Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4

BACON by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire side, per lb. ...	...Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 2
Do. on cut	... " 1 2	" 1 4

CHEESE by every Overland Steamer, DOUBLE GLOSTER.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire Cheese of 25 to 30 lbs...	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 4
On cut	... " 1 2	" 1 4
Berkeley and Wilts, 7 to 10 lbs.	" 1 2	" 1 2
Stilton, 8 to 12 lbs. ...	... " 1 4	" 1 6

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

FOR SALE,—SHIPS "OPHIR" & "FEZ ROBANEE"
MESSRS. MACKENZIE, LYALL, & Co., of Calcutta, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 1st April, proximo (if not previously disposed of) by order of the mortgagees—
THE SPLENDID SHIP "OPHIR,"
built in Siam in 1858, of Teak, measuring 847 T5 Register, now under engagement with Government in the Abyssinian Expedition. Together with Policies of Insurance for Rs. 96,000 on Ship and Freight.
ALSO
THE WELL KNOWN SHIP "FEZ ROBANEE,"
now lying in the Harbour of Bombay, built in Charleston in 1852, and measuring 827 T5 Register.
For further particulars apply to the Mortgagees.
ROBERT and CHARRIOL, Calcutta.
H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co. Bombay.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public that he has received per Overland Mail a trial shipment of the undermentioned Specialities, which is now exposed for sale at his Rooms. In making this announcement he begs respectfully to tender his thanks to all who have hitherto favoured him with their confidence, with an assurance that nothing shall be wanting on his part to secure a continuance of their patronage:
HARRIS'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED HARNESS COMPOSITION, Polishing Paste, Plate Steel and Urn Powders. HARRIS'S FURNITURE POLISH. This useful and excellent article preserves and beautifies mahogany, stained wood, and all furniture that require polish, and retain its beauty for a considerable length of time, by only an occasional rub with a soft dry cloth or brush. HARRIS'S WATERPROOF JAPAN FOR ENAMELLED LEATHER. This preparation is adapted for beautifying and preserving enamelled and patent leather, coach and cab heads, gig aprons, portmanteaus, hunting, shooting &c. boots and shoes; also, all other kinds of leather exposed to wet, to which it imparts (without the labour of brushing) a brilliant jet polish, waterproof, clean and durable. HARRIS'S HARNESS LIQUID. This inestimable composition without labour (as it requires no brushing) produces a brilliant jet black, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, and is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell. HARRIS'S MILITARY AND NAVAL EXQUISITE BRILLIANT CHEMICAL PASTE, for finely polishing brass, white metal goods, &c., &c. HARRIS'S LADIES' BLACKING, or beautifying with ease and expedition Ladies' black, seal, kid, Spanish, and Cordovan boots and shoes. HARRIS'S BLACK DYE. This preparation completely renovates the appearance of carriage heads, gig aprons, harness, or any other kind of leather work where surface of the same is worn brown; and prevents, by being occasionally used, the leather becoming so. HARRIS'S WATERPROOF HARNESS POLISH. HARRIS'S LUSTRE SHOE BLACKING AND PASTE. Also a few sets of fresh Leather Gig Harness on German Silver Buckles, an everlasting Plate.
Just landed ex "Nelson."
A batch of Children's double and single-seated Perambulators, with Hoods. They are neatly and tastefully lined and painted, much superior in finish to the last shipment.
In soliciting the patronage of Constituents up-country, H. R. BAXTER begs to inform them that every exertion shall be used on his part to execute Orders promptly and economically.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
NO. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
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Bombay, 21st Feb., 1868 CHESSON & WOODHALL.

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Bombay, 21st Feb., 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES IN CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, AND CHINA.
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem.
Indian New Business progressing at the rate of upwards of £20,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
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Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
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Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
" THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Esq.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly
Assignments of Policies registered without charge.
Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.
FOR EXAMPLE.
The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly.			Civil. Monthly.			Military. Half-yearly.			Military. Monthly.			Age.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.
Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.
For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Secretary for Western India.
Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay,

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars' divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.
The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.
They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES. 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency is now reduced to (6) Six annas per cent per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.
The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.
Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to hose for annual Policies.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE—NOT LIABLE TO FORFEITURE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY is prepared to grant Policies as above, at ordinary and moderate rates of Premium, on approved Lives.
Forms of Proposal and every information to be had at the Society's Offices.
J. L. NAPIER HAY, Secretary in India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th February 1868.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.
FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Firepremiums 1862	....	300,690	15	11
Do. 1863	....	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	....	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of......		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.
LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	....	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	....	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	....	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residens in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.
J. Alexander Hankey, Esq.—Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.
EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	Without profits.	Age next birthday.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the Lndon Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.
For further information and prospectuses apply to,
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. B. GLADDING.
On THURSDAY, 26th instant at 2 o'clock, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms in Marine Street, a quantity of Grey and White Piece Goods.
2 Cases Alpacca and Marino,
12 beautiful Poplain Petticoats,
20 Cases Confectionary,
30 " Crosse and Blackwell's Oilmans,
1 " American Oil Cloth.
On account of Mahomed Futta:—
Ex "Waubajeej," 11 Bales Foolscap Paper.
Ex "Vimeria," 2 Cases Cash Boxes, assorted.
" " 4 " Rimmell's Perfumery and Soap.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Riding and Driving Horses, Pony for Lady, Brongham, Phaeton, Dog Cart, Shigram, and Hensom's Cab.
Bombay, 23rd March 1868. G. B. GLADDING.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 19, Meadow Street.
SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE; A MAHOGANY SEMI-GRAND PIANOFORTE, AN ENGLISH MAHOGANY BAGATELLE TABLE, WINE, &c., &c, at MALABAR HILL, in the Bungalow formerly occupied by the late Spencer Compton, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at Malabar Hill, the property of a deceased gentleman, consisting of handsomely Carved Blackwood Dining, Drawing, Bed, and Dressing Rooms Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware. A first-rate solid Mahogany Semi-grand Pianoforte, by John Broadwood & Son, a English Mahogany Bagatelle Table, and a small quantity of first class Wine, &c. &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from FRIDAY the 20th instant.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
No. 19, Meadow Street, Bombay, 22nd March 1868.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M., the undermentioned goods, viz.:—
A quantity of White and Coloured Piece Goods containing Chintz, Dhoties, Muslin and Lappets, Mulls and T. Red Prints, &c. &c.
On account and risk of the Indentor, Cassum Abdool Rayman, per Ship "British Nation:"—
C A R—J S E—157-181—25 Cases Brown Windsor Soap, per Ship "Montrose":—
C A R—J S E—64-153—10 Cases White Windsor Soap.
5 " Honey Soap.
16 " Peppermint, ½ lb.
4 " do. 1 lb.
4 " Confectionary, ½ lb.
1 Case do. 1 lb.
25 Cases Pint Morton Pickles.
25 " Quart do. do.
C A R—J S E—51-70—20 " each containing 50 Reams Pott Paper.
" 3— 1 Case Glass Inkstands.
" 154-5— 2 Cases Powder Flasks.
" 156 — 1 Case Brass Headed Nails.
" 416-19— 4 Cases Royal Sharp Needles.
" 957-76—20 " containing 1,000 sets Iron Weight, per Ship "Balingtrote."
C A R—JS E—194— 1 Case Brass Padlocks.
" 205— 1 " " Headed Nails.
" 108-112— 5 Casks Blacking.
" 293-302—10 Cases White Windsor Soap.
" 303-307— 5 " Honey Soap.
" 308-23 —16 " Peppermint, ½ lb.
" 324-27 — 4 " " 1 lb.
" 328-31 — 4 " Confectionary, ½ lb.
" 332 — 1 Case " 1 lb.
Per "Overland":—
C A R—J S E—172-73—500 Brass Bed Caps.
NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
Bombay, 23rd March 1868.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED GLASS AND PORCELAIN WARE, HARMONIUM, &c., at No. 107 on the Western Side, Malabar Hill, (opposite to Mr. Dadabhoy Cama's Bungalow.)
On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the Handsome Household Furniture, &c., of W. J. Irving, Esq., at his Residence, No. 107, on the Western side of Malabar Hill, the same comprises Rich Glassware, neat Dinner and Dessert Services, Plated-ware, Cruet, Pickle and Egg Frames, Salvers, Candlesticks, Ice pitchers, Curry dishes, Plated Spoons and Forks, Cutlery, &c., and elegantly carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Dining Table, Sideboard, What-nots, Dinning Room, Easy, and Drawing Room Chairs, Conversation Couches, Circular and Pier Tables, Cheffoniers, Clothes' and Gown Presses, Chest of Drawers, Reclining Couches, Teapoys, Lady's Work Table, one Oakwood Harmonium by "Alphonse Rodalphe" 15 stops, nearly new, Carved Screens, Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Chamber Candlesticks, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Camp Cots, Bedstead, Wardrobes, Towel Horses, Vases and Table Ornaments, Carpets, Table Covers, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, Plants in Pots, &c.
AT 1 P. M.
One Hansom Cab, in good order, with Grey Arab Horse and Harness, complete.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
One Gentleman's Dressing Case, with solid Silver fittings, complete. Price Rs. 200.
A first-rate Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by Soundy & Co. (a very fine instrument). Price Rs. 600.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd March 1868.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—
6 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 " " Madapollams.
4 " " Jaconnets.
7 " " T. Cloths.
7 " " Drills.
10 " Mule and Water Twist.
9 Cases Grey and White Dhoties.
2 " superior White Shirting.
5 " Pink Prints.
5 " T. Red Shawls, 2¼, 2⅔, and 3 yards by 50 in.
4 " Hoodnies, 2 and 2¼ yard by 40 in.
3 " Fast colour Muslin, 20 yards by 40 in. and 12 yards 32 inch.
60 " Hall and Son's Gunpowder.
6 " Hams in Canvas by Redgate.
A few Sets Stone China White and Gold Breakfast services.
An Invoice of Lips Combie & Co.'s Water Filters.
3 One Ton Patent Pully Blocks, with 36 feet Chain.
6 Three Tons and 9 four Tons Ditto Ditto with Spocket Wheel and Rope, complete.
On account of Hajee Rahimtoola Allarukhia & Co.:—
2 Cases Superior Men's White Merino under Shirts.
2 " " Brown Cotton, Half Hose and White Double Caps.
1 Case " Diamond Thread.
On account of the underwriters:—
1 Bale Flannel, No. 1.
AT 2 P. M.
By order of the Mortgagee on account of Messrs. Ramcrishna Sajba and Co.:—
1 New English built Landour.
1 " " State Carriage.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—
An Invoice of 81 cases of fresh Oilmanstore, and 18 cases Perfumery, by the celebrated maker G. F. Coward, London, consisting of Durham Mustard, Salad Oil, Vinegar, Mixed Pickles, Piccalilli, Onions, Gerkins, Walnuts, Cauliflower, Gooseberries, Damsons, Raspberries, Cherries, Rhubarb, Red, and Black Currants, Strawberry, Plums, Orange, Marmalade, Orange, Lemon, and mixed Peels, Tapioca, Pearl Barley, Scotch Oatmeal, Yarmouth Bloaters, &c.
PERFUMERY AND MEDICINE.
Peppermint Losenges, assorted Losenges, Seidlitz Powder, Carbonate of Soda, Tartar, Epsom Salts, Essence of Ginger, and Peppermint, Brandy Bitters, Essences of Rose, Marechalle, Verbena, Guard Boquet, Smelling Salts Aromatic Vinaigrettes, Lavender Water, Eau de Luce, Milk of Roses, Oil of Roses, Golden Oil, Macassar Pomade, Circassian Cream, Camphorated Victoria Dentifrice, Tooth Brushes, Jamaica Pomatums. Brown Windsor and Honey Soap, &c.
FOR PRIVATE SALE.
A light and serviceable London-built Brougham, and a pair of Horses, with Harness complete.
Can be seen any day at an hour's notice.
HILL TEAS.—From the Dehra Doon Tea Company in Tins of 2 and 5 lbs. Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 8 each.
Bombay, 23rd March 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.
SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE, SILVESTRE DE SOUZA, AND ON ACCOUNT OF THE MORTGAGORS, MANUEL FRANCISCO XAVIER PEREIRA, AND HIS WIFE HARRIETTA ESPERANCA PEREIRA.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises:—All that piece or parcel of Furzendaree land or ground, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in the District of Bholeshwur, and at the South-east of Gaeewadee, and fronting the West side of Cavel Street without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement in breadth sixty feet and in length twenty-eight feet, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage leading from Gaeewadee Street to Kalkadavee Road, on or towards the West by the houses of Ramjee Mungesh and Ballajee Dewjee, on or towards the North by a passage partly belonging to the hereby mortgaged premises and partly belonging to the house of Eduljee Sorabjee, and on or towards the South by the public passage, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 72, and formerly occupied by Vincent Pereira, and since the last three years by Manuel Francisco Xavier Pereira and Harrietta Esperanca Pereira.

AUCTION SALE OF THE OLD BEEF MARKET AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSE IN BUTCHER STREET, BY ORDER OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.
TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, to sell (conditionally, subject to the approval and confirmation by the said Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay) by Public Auction.
All the piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 93 feet 8 inches in length, and 78 feet 10 inches in breadth or 756-28 square yards or thereabouts, as per plan, together with the building erected and standing thereon, and known as the Beef Market and Slangher-House, situated in Butcher Street, together with a well.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, AT MAZAGON.
On WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees Crustna Nugga, Iuda Rugga, and Nanug Rama, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Gunoo Bawajee, all that piece or parcel of Government land together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Mazagon, in Colleewadee Lane in the Sub-division of Mazagon, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Colleewadee Lane and the property of Ramjee Raghoojee Rowday, on or towards the West by a Gully and the property of Chintoo Anajee Moorker, on or towards the North by a Gully and the Wall of Portuguese Church, and on or towards the South by a Gully and the property of Bhageerthee widow of Luxuman Agoree, or howsoever otherwise bounded, and the said piece or parcel of Government ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 401, containing by admeasurement thirty-nine square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 139, and which is ever since occupied by the said Gunnoo Bawajee.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND OR GROUND, TOGETHER WITH THE TWO WATER WELLS AND COCOANUT AND MANGOE TREES STANDING THEREON, AT MAHIM, NEAR MUNMAULLA STREET.
On THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Premises, by order of Dwarkanath Bhow, all that piece or parcel of Oart or Ground, with the two Water Wells and Cocoanut and Mangoe Trees standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Mahim, near Munmaulla Street, containing by admeasurement 6,393-4-9 square yards, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—on or towards the east by the batty ground of Ali Sahib Balloo Meea Koor and Joao Domingos De-Mello, on or towards the west by public road or passage, on or towards the north by an Oart of one Bhasker Kessow Sonar, on or towards the south by the batty ground of the said Alli Sahib Balloo Meea Koor, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 86.

AUCTION SALE OF A HUT AND WOODS, &c., AT WARREE BUNDER, BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, *IN RE* PALLONJEE JEEVANJEE, AN INSOLVENT.
On FRIDAY next, the 27th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovenamed place:—
A Hut, and a small quantity of Woods, &c., &c.
ALSO, at the Tank Bunder, on the same day, at 4 P. M., and by order of the same, *In re*, the above insolvent:—
4 Wooden Spars.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.
On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the Mortgagee, Jamadar Uwud bin Oomer bin Uwud Ulghatee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Cursetjee Dorabjee Tubellawalla.
LOT No. 1.
All that piece or parcel of Furzandaree land or ground together with all those two messuages, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Grant Road, being in the sub-district of Bholeshwar, containing by admeasurement 35 40/60 Burgas or 2,140 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of A. G. de Ga, Esq., on or towards the west by a public passage, on or towards the north by a public drain, abutting on the said Grant Road, and on or towards the south by the property of the said Cursetjee Dorabjee and partly by the ground of Dadabhoy Rustomjee Shroff, and partly by the ground of the said A. G. de Ga, Esq.
LOT No. 2.
All that piece or parcel of Furzandaree land or ground, together with all those messuages, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Grant Road, being in the sub-district of Bholeshwar, containing by admeasurement 20 55/60 Burgas or 1,255 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the said Cursetjee Dorabjee, and on or towards the west by a public passage, on or towards the north by a public drain abutting on the said Grant Road, and on or towards the south by the property of the said Cursetjee Dorabjee and partly by the ground of Dadabhoy Rustomjee Shroff, and partly by the ground of the said A. G. de Ga, Esq.
LOT No. 3.
All that piece or parcel of Furzandaree land or ground together with all those messuages, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Grant Road, being in the sub-district of Bholeshwar, containing by admeasurement 9 40/60 Burgas or 590 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, or or towards the east by the property of the said Cursetjee Dorabjee, on or towards the west by a public passage, on or towards the north by the property of the said Cursetjee Dorabjee, and on or towards the south partly by the ground of Dadabhoy Rustomjee Shroff, and partly by the ground of the said A. G. de Ga, Esq.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE OF MESSRS. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.
Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been instructed to submit to Public Auction on the days mentioned below, and subject to conditions of sale, the following 6 Lots of very valuable landed properties, viz.:—
LOT No. 1.
On MONDAY the 6th proximo, at 4 P. M., on the premises.
AT KHUMBACHE.
All that piece or parcel of Enam land or ground called Khumbache Bhaut, together with the date and all other trees growing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Mahim in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11,030 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East and North by the property of the late Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia Esq., deceased, on or towards the West by Parell Tank Road, leading to Mahim, and or towards the South by a passage to Chowkadvee Temple.
LOT No. 2.
On TUESDAY, the 7th proximo, at 4 P. M., on the premises:—
AT WORLEE.
All that piece or parcel of Foras land or new Salt Batty ground with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, assessed under No. 10, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay at Worlee in the Sub-district of Mahim, containing by admeasurement 9,500 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is, say, on the North and North-east by the Salt Batty ground of Dadajee Babooljee, on or towards the East partly by the Salt Batty ground of the said Dadajee Babooljee, and partly by the vacant ground belonging to Government, on or towards the South also by the vacant ground belonging to Government, and on or towards the West by a Public Road leading from Worlee Road to Breach Candy Road.
LOT No. 3.
On WEDNESDAY, the 8th proximo, at 4 P. M., on the premises:—
AT NAIGAUM.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground (part whereof is Furzendaree ground and the remainder thereof Government ground, situate, lying, and being at Naigaum, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and bungalow, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 27,900 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the properties, then or late of Bendoo Augree, Dooma Christian, and Durman Wittul respectively, on or towards the West by a public passage, on or towards the North partly by the property of Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Esq., partly by the property of now or late of Marria Shawn Thacoor, and partly by the property of now or late of the said Dooma Christian, and on or towards the South partly by the property now or late of Choodya Malloo, partly by the property now or late of Pardoo Janne and partly by the property nor or late of Pandoo Augree, with the Messuage, Tenement, Bungalow Stable, cookroom, outhouses, and premises standing thereon, and the Government portion of which said piece or parcel of land or ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 9, and the said messuage or tenement is assessed by the Assessor of Assessment under No. 44.
And also all that piece of land or ground lying, being, and situate at Wudalla village in Naigaum, in the island of Bombay, and containing in the whole by admeasurement 1,173⅔ square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by the Bhat ground of Pedro Antone Perell, on or towards the west by the public road, on or towards the north by the Bhat ground of Pandoo Vittul Thakoor, and on or towards the south by the Bhat ground of Jagojee Muccoond Thakoor, together with trees of all description, growing and standing on the said piece of land or ground.
And also all that piece of land or ground lying, being, and situate at Wudalla village in Naigaum, in the island of Bombay, containing in the whole by admeasurement 318½ square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by public road, on or towards the west by the property of Narayen Nac Thacore, on or towards the north by the respective properties of Pausecole Mann Surrow, Basteean Pausecole Surrow, and Gosye Dhumma Patell, and on or towards the south by the respective properties of Caffree Dodd Thacore, and Dannu Nag Thacore, together with trees of all description, growing and standing in the said piece of land or ground.
And also all that piece of land or ground lying, being, and situate at Wudalla village in Naigaum, in the island of Bombay, and containing in the whole by admeasurement 599 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by the Bhat ground of Jao Manuel Surrow and Pedro Antone Perell, on or towards the west by the public passage, on or towards the north by the Batty ground of Martin Doming DeSouza, and on or towards the south by the Batty ground of Rahgee, widow of the late Peettia Soosia Thacore, together with trees of all description, growing and standing on the said piece of land or ground.
And also all that piece of land or ground lying, being, and situate at Wudalla village in Naigaum, in the island of Bombay, and containing in the whole by admeasurement 327½ square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Soocoor Band Thacore, on or towards the West by the property of Pauscole Manuel Surrow, on or towards the North by the property of Caffree Dodd Thacore, and on or towards the South by the property of Joorun Fersee Sill, together with the trees of all description growing and standing on the said piece of land or ground.
And also all that piece of land or ground, lying, being, and situate at Wudalla village in Naigaum, in the island of Bombay, and containing in the whole by admeasurement 88 7/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by a public road, on or towards the West by the property of Pouloo Manwell Toune, on or towards the North by the respective properties of Soocoor Band Thacore and Dooma Feeleep Leebare, and on or towards the South by the respective properties of Doming Manuel Souza and Pauscole Manuel Surrow, together with trees of all description growing and standing on the said piece of land or ground.
LOT No. 4.
On THURSDAY, the 9th proximo, at 3 P. M., at their Rooms:—
AT MATHERAN—MALDONGA HOUSE.
All that piece or parcel of land situate at Matheran in the Tanna Zilla, containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 35 goontas, be the same a little more or less, and described and partly denoted as No. 44 in a certain map or plan of the said Matheran, deposited with the Collector of Tanna, lease for 21 years from 12th October 1856, annual rent Rs. 24-6-0 at a rate of 5 rupees per acre with the Bungalow known as the Maldonga House.
LOT No. 5.
On the SAME DAY, at their Rooms:—
AT MATHERAN—EWART LODGE.
All that piece or parcel of land situate at Matheran in the Tanna Zilla, containing by admeasurement 2 acres and 39 goontas, be the same a little more or less, and described and partly denoted as No. 29 in a certain map or plan of the said Matheran, deposited with the Collector of Tanna for the term of 21 years commencing from 10th October 1856, annual rent Rs. 14-14-0, with the Bungalow known as Ewart's Lodge, being the rent of 5 rupees per acre.
LOT No. 6.
On the SAME DAY, at their Rooms:—
AT MATHERAN, WADIA LODGE.
All that piece or parcel of ground and premises with their appurtenances, situate at Matheran in the Tanna Zilla, containing by admeasurement 6 acres and 22 goontas, be the same a little more or less, and described and partly denoted as No. 44 in a certain map or plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Tanna, and known as Wadia Lodge, for a term of 30 years commencing from 1st May 1863, amount of rent 32 rupees and 12 annas.
Bombay, 23rd March 1868. BENNETT & Co.

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